The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The British Consul Moves Against Dog-Gamble

The Open Season for Quack Financial Remedies!

A Plea for Honest and Efficient Government

By C. Y. W. Meng

Chinese Labor in Manchuria

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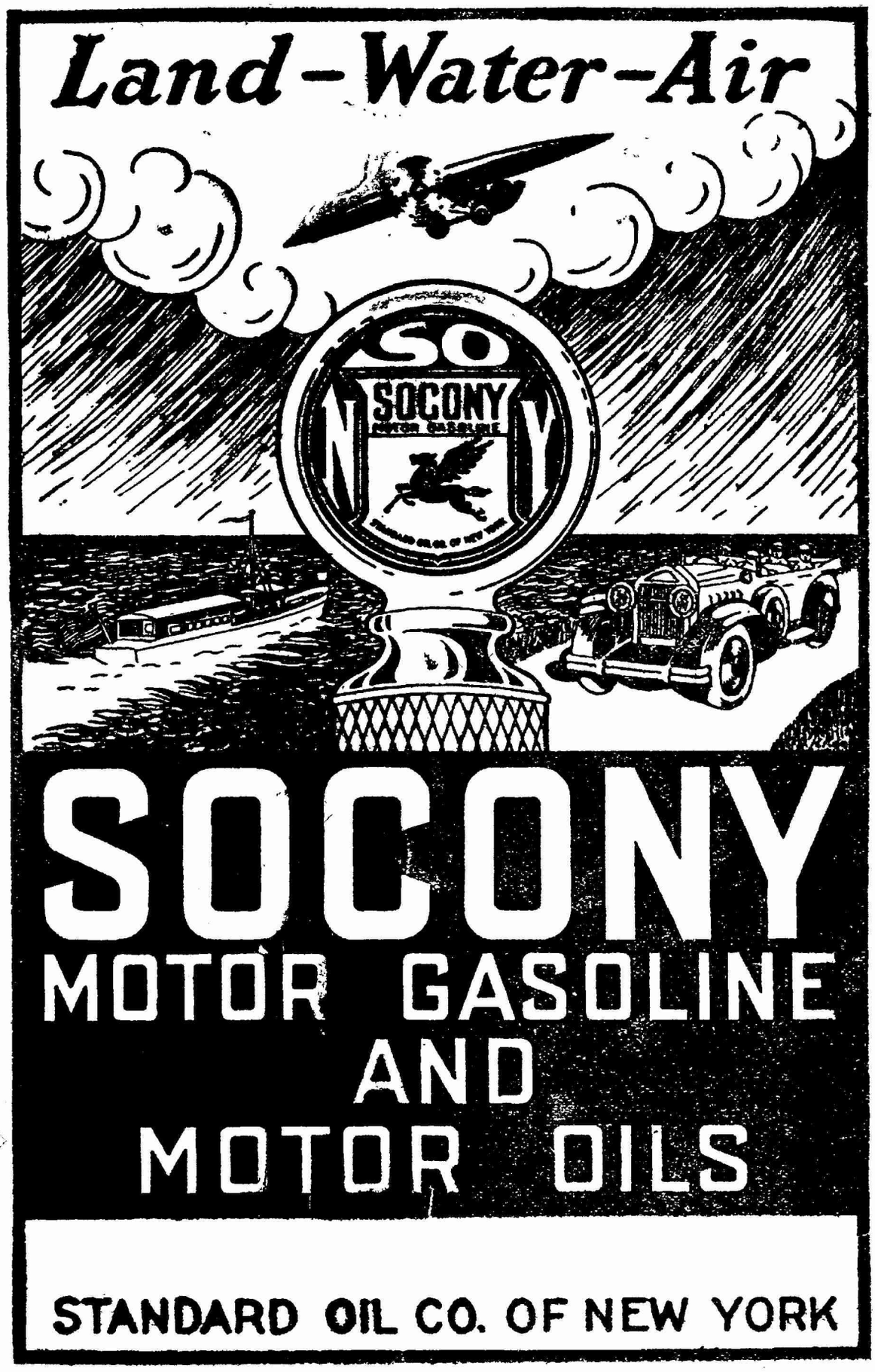
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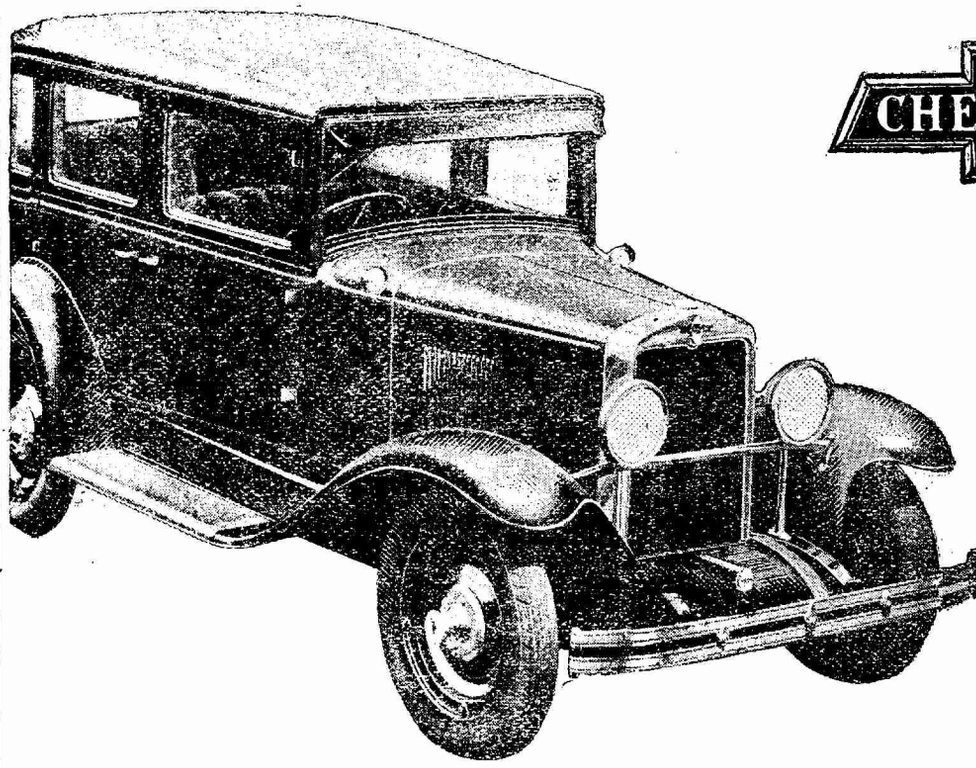

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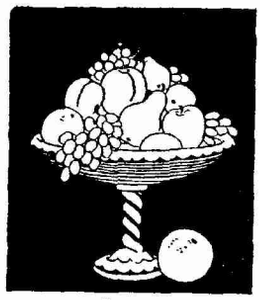

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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NOTICE

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE OPEN SEASON FOR QUACK FINANCIAL REMEDIES!

EVERY time there is a period of serious financial and economic stringency, such as the present, when the world's business and industrial structure is suffering from over-expansion and over-production, it provides opportunity for the venders of quack financial remedies to emerge with their cures. Scarcely a day passes but what newspaper readers are informed of someone who has discovered a short-way back to prosperity, and in nine cases out of ten, the short-cut consists of some scheme for producing easy money. Most of the recent schemes which have received publicity in this part of the world have to do with silver, of which metal there is an over-abundance somewhat in proportion to the over-production of wheat and other commodities. Last week an American, Paul Myron Linebarger, who occupies a sort of advisory position at Nanking, announced upon his arrival at San Francisco that he had been commissioned by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to borrow a billion ounces of silver in the United States and bring it to China. Just how he expected to accomplish this feat was not stated, but supposing he could succeed in obtaining one-tenth of the sum stated, it probably would have the effect of further depressing the value of China's silver currency, possibly to a point where a Chinese dollar would be worth no more than an American dime. Just now the world is suffering from two major maladies: over-production in the West and revolutions in the Oriental and South American countries, which constitute the industrial West's chief markets. Coming together these maladies have produced a major crisis. There is no way back to prosperity except by retrenchment in the industrial countries and the creation of political stability in the consuming countries. Oriental countries, most of them colonial or semi-colonial dependencies of the capitalistic nations of the West, are passing through political crises which are bound to change the nature of their relations with the countries to which they previously owed allegience. Most of these countries will gain a fair measure of political independence, but after they have accomplished this object, they will discover that their real problems have only begun. China provides an excellent example of this situation, for after achieving political independence through a regularization of the treaty situation, the Chinese people have and will further discover that they have to begin at the very bottom in the development of independent nationhood. The currency has to be stabilized. A complete new govern-

mental administration must be developed. Foreign and domestic obligations must be refunded. Industries must be started. Everything must be done at once and there is no way out except through hard work. The Philippines, Indo-China, British-India and Egypt present similar problems.

In the meantime the highly industrialized West is suffering because of the loss of markets, For a long time the West ignored what was happening to their Oriental consumers and kept on producing. The result was a sudden halt with vast quantities of unsalable goods on the shelves. Retrenchment became necessary and that produced wholesale unemployment. The industrialized capitalistic West is therefore faced with the painful necessity of readjustment on a lower basis until its customers are again in the market for goods. There is no other way out except through hard work, and the unfortunate phase of the matter is that millions of innocent men and women must suffer because of the lack of foresight of those who should have possessed foresight. The way back to prosperity may be hastened considerably by the application of intelligence and cooperation. By this we mean that the capitalistic West should be able to hasten stability in Oriental countries through financial cooperation, but first there must be a realization in the West of the East's new political status. No permanent good will result from the application of financial nostrums such as the creation of new unstabilized currencies or the dumping of vast quantities of depreciated silver in the Orient. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister, hit the nail on the head when he announced on Oct. 31 that China intended to float no new foreign loans until some arrangement had been made for paying back what had been borrowed in the past. To this end a meeting of creditors of the Chinese Government has been called for the fifteenth of the present month, at which time a serious effort is to be made to reach an understanding between the Chinese government and those who have advanced money to the Government in the past but who have received no return for their advances. These obligations take various forms, some being direct loans and others for materials sold on credit. Then there are claims suffered by foreign and Chinese interests as a direct or indirect result of political and military turmoil. In order to obtain their money it will be necessary for the creditors to adopt a lenient attitude, just as the American creditors were forced to do in respect to their obligations in Europe at the close of the world War. Also, they finally will be forced to lend China still more money to enable the Chinese people to get on their feet, in order that the old debts may be paid off. As stated, there is no way out except by serious thought, hard work and patience. The application of financial nostrums would only make the situation worse!

THE BRITISH CONSUL MOVES AGAINST DOG-GAMBLE

THE British Consul-General in Shanghai, J. F, Brenan, announced on Nov. 3 that the British authorities are opposed to greyhound racing and will give the Municipal Council of the International Settlement full support in any action the Council may see fit to take to put an end to this form of gambling in the foreign-administered area. According to an interview which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post* (American) Mr. Brenan stated that greyhound racing was responsible for the increase in crime in the Settlement and that the matter of closing the dog-racing-pari-mutuel gambling joints is squarely up to the Settlement authorities. What the Settlement authorities will now do is not known but it was reported that the matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Council. Statements by two responsible officials of the Settlement, S. Fessenden, Director-General and Major F. W. Gerrard, Chief-of-Police, indicated that the directors of the two British incorporated greyhound-tracks would be given an opportunity to wind up their affairs. In the event they do not adopt this course, the possibility exists that the Settlement authorities may instruct the Municipality to take action against them in the local British Supreme Court.

Consul Brenan deserves the thanks of the entire community for his courageous action in taking the first step toward rectifying the serious error of Sir Sidney Barton, previous British Consul-General, who two years ago permitted the two greyhound tracks, "Luna Park," and the "Stadium" to be registered under British law. And while the chief blame for registering the dog-tracks rested with Sir Sidney Barton, the U. S. Consul-General, E. S. Cunningham, cannot entirely escape censure, because he was chairman of the Shanghai Consular Body at the time and undoubtedly could have exerted influence against the introduction of greyhound-gambling in the International Settlement. Under the exterritorial system which prevails in Shanghai each foreign consul is responsible only for the actions of his own nationals, but the Shanghai Consular Body, the highest authority in the Settlement, does have a general responsiblity over what takes place in the foreign-administered area. It is known that the Chinese authorities lodged several protests against the greyhound racing tracks and that these protests were handed to the Chairman of the Consular Body. H. G. W. Woodhead, former editor of the (British) *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who now contributes a column of editorial comment to the *Evening Post*, on Nov. 3 commented further on the dog-racing evil, calling particular attention to the unenviable reputation which Shanghai enjoys as the gambling center of the Orient. He suggested the possibility that both America and Great Britain might withdraw their diplomatic support of the continued foreign status of the Settlement, unless the local municipal authorities staged a clean-up. Mr. Woodhead said nothing about the Japanese attitude on this question, but readers of *The Review* are already aware of the fact that it was a Japanese protest early last month that really was responsible for the present move to close up the dog-tracks. In view of the recent declaration of the British Consul-General, it will be interesting to observe the method pursued by the Settlement authorities to put an end to the dog-racing joints. The report in the *Evening Post* stated that the arthorities "had no desire to work a hardship upon the greyhound courses." In view of the fact that the proprietors of the dog-tracks have known all along that their activities were illegal under British law, it is difficult to understand how any action could work a "hardship" on these gentlemen. Also it will be interesting to observe the reactions of the local French Concession in respect to their French-registered dog-track, the "Canidrome," which is an equally vicious enterprise from the standpoint of public commercialized gambling!

CHINA'S ACTION AGAINST THE HARBIN WHITE RUSSIANS

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Harbin on Nov. 3 the Chinese authorities in that city raided the various White Russian organizations including the relief societies and an organization known as the "Musketeers Union." In addition they searched the homes of two well known White Russian generals, Voldchenko and Dardsilovsky. The newspaper, *Russky Slovo*, published by White Russian interests, after being closed down for a week, was permitted to resume publication. While nothing of an incriminating nature was discovered as a result of the raids on the White Russian organizations the significance of China's action will be at once realized by those who have been following Sino-Russian politics in recent months. A dispatch from Peiping by the *United Press* which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* (Shanghai) on Nov. 3, stated that the Manchurian authorities were taking action against White Russian organizations in the border districts of North Manchuria, the reason being due to pressure exerted by the Soviet Government. The Habarovsk Protocol which the Soviet Government enforced on China at the conclusion of the Sino-Russian war last year contained an article which required the Chinese authorities in Manchuria to disband all White Russian organizations. The Chinese authorities denied that White Russians had assisted the Chinese in their opposition to Soviet aggression, but the Soviet Government used this as a pretext for their invasion of Chinese territory, and through their widespread propaganda organization succeeded in convincing most newspaper readers that thousands of Russian Whites were serving in the Chinese army. Finally Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, issued an official denial of the Soviet charges and offered to permit an international commission to make an inspection, but this was too late to offset the Soviet propaganda. Marshal Chang's present action in raiding the White organizations, apparently was taken as a further means of convincing the Soviet authorities and the world generally that aside from ordinary banditry in North Manchuria participated in by white Russians in the border districts, there is no organized white Russian intrigue on Chinese soil.

There is a possibility, however, that the recent action in raiding the White organizations, may facilitate the settlement of Sino-Russian questions which have been hanging fire in connection with the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow, which has been deadlocked for many months over the matter of the Habarovsk Protocol. At the formal opening of the Conference on Oct. 11, Karakhan head of the Soviet delegation delivered an address wherein he declared that the Habarovsk Protocol must be carried out. Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese delegation, acting upon instructions from both Nanking and Mukden, has refused to agree to the Soviet demand and the situation has rested at this point. According to report, the Chinese authorities object to two clauses in the Habarovsk Protocol, one of which binds China to dissolve the White Russian organizations and deport from Chinese soil any Russian emigree who has earned the enmity of Moscow. The other clause pertains to an acknowledgement of China's fault in connection with the raiding and closing of Soviet consulates in Canton, Hankow, and Harbin. The Russians inserted this clause in the Habarovsk Protocol and forced the Chinese delegates to sign it, an obvious serious proposition because it amounted to an acknowledgement that China had erred in adopting this method of stamping out Soviet intrigue and the propagation of communism on Chinese soil by Soviet consular agents and representatives of the Third International attached to the various Soviet consulates. Wang Chia-tseng, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs (Mukden oppointee) in the National Government, officially announced on Oct. 31 that the Sino-Russian negotiations in Moscow have not broken down. He stated, however, that "due to Moscow's insistence on the Habarovsk Protocol, that no progress had been made in the negotiations since the formal opening on October 11."

HOW EVERYBODY STANDS ON EXTRALITY QUESTION!

THE National Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Oct. 31 issued a memorandum giving the status of foreigners of various nationalities in respect to the question of exterritoriality, the purpose being to indicate the extent to which foreigners residing in the Shanghai district are amenable to Chinese law and courts. The report, which was made to the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety (Police Department) of the Chinese district at Shanghai, was as followsd.

I. TREATY COUNTRIES:

1. Treaty countries whose nationals are entirely under Chinese jurisdiction: — Soviet Russia, Germany, Austria, Finland, Persia, Greece, Mexico, Bolivia, and Chile.

2. Treaty country which has already acknowledged Chinese jurisdiction but will not relinquish its extraterritorial privileges until over half of the countries enjoying such rights have abandoned the same:—Belgium!

3. Treaty countries which have already acknowledged Chinese jurisdiction but which will not carry it into effect until all signatory powers to the Washington Treaty have agreed to abandon the same:—Italy, Spain, Portugal and Denmark.

4. Treaty countries whose old treaties have not yet expired but whose extraterritorial privileges have been declared abolished by a declaration of the National Government on January 1 of the current year. Pending the formulation of definite measures for enforcement the "status quo" will be maintained:—Great Britain, United States of America, France, Holland, Norway and Brazil.

5. Treaty countries whose treaties have expired but with whom new ones have not yet been concluded, and with whom for the time being the "status quo" is maintained:—Japan, Sweden and Peru.

6. Treaty country which agrees to surrender the extraterritorial rights provided all other countries have done the same:—Switzerland.

II. NON-TREATY COUNTRIES:

1. All countries which are not included in the preceding are non-treaty countries.

2. Those countries, such as Cuba, Panama and Nicaragua, which have already sent diplomatic representatives to China but have not yet concluded commercial treaties with the Chinese Government are also classified as non-treaty countries.

3. Those countries such as Czecho-Slovakia and Poland which have not yet ratified their recently concluded treaties are still regarded as non-treaty countries.

COOPERATIVE ACTION ON THE UPPER YANGTSZE

A MILD sensation was created in foreign diplomatic and naval-military circles in Shanghai last week due to the publication in one of the foreign newspapers, *The Evening Post*, of a report alleging that a conference shortly is to be held in Shanghai by foreign diplomatic and naval officials to work out some plan of cooperative action in respect to the protection of foreign lives and properties on the Upper Yangtsze. We know of nothing that has been so strenuously denied by all possible parties to such a conference, even the semi-official *Kuo Min* news agency in a report from Nanking on Oct. 31, ridiculed the report and stated that the Government had received no information on the subject, and alleging further that the report "must have originated in the minds of the writers of the news articles and editorials suggesting that such a conference might be held." The origin of the report therefore remains a mystery, but it was interesting to note that the foreign naval and military officials took the lead in issuing denials that any such plan for cooperative action was under consideration. The reason for this is due to the fact that while arm-chair-strategists in the safe refuge of the treaty ports still feel free to discuss foreign intervention, it's the foreign naval and military commanders, experts in their line, who realize what such intervention programs would mean. In 1927, following the Nanking incident, when all Shanghai was demanding intervention, it was Gen. Smedley Butler, commander of the U. S. Marines who told the interventionists that such talk of armed intervention in China was worse than foolish because it would require at least a half-million foreign troops to inaugurate an intervention program and that two million men probably would be required before such a policy could be made effective, "Is there a parliament in the world that would sanction such an expenditure?" inquired Gen. Butler and so far as we are aware he received no affirmative answer to his inquiry.

For several weeks during the height of the communist activities at Changsha and in the Hankow vicinity there was a sort of unofficial cooperation in the protection of foreign lives and properties, but this aroused no opposition on the part of the Chinese authorities; rather the reverse, as the action of the foreign naval patrol vessels was of considerable assistance to the National Government whose forces were involved in a life-and-death struggle with the Northern rebels along the Yellow river. The Chinese Government raised no objection to this action because the Red elements operating in Hunan were avowed enemies of the recognized Chinese Government as well as the foreigners. However, the situation has now changed, and any open or formal cooperative action of the Powers on the Upper Yangtsze, without respect to the wishes of the Chinese authorities probably would do more harm than good. Certainly it could be of little assistance to the foreign missionaries, some twenty of whom are now held by the communists in the interior districts. The purpose of the communists in seizing the missionaries was to involve the Chinese Government in complications with the Powers, hence any independent action of the Powers at this time would merely have the effect of helping the red elements. Also, it might have the effect of throwing the Chinese regular troops into the ranks of the communists in opposition to foreign encroachment. Red elements operating in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces are now playing their last desperate card, but while the situation is admittedly serious, it is a problem for China to solve and a problem in which foreigners now can be of little assistance, except to keep out of the way and let the Chinese work out their own salvation. The Red situation would not have become so serious had Gen. Chiang Kai-shek relaxed his efforts in the civil war and devoted his attention to the situation south of the Yangtsze, but all now agree that he acted wisely in permitting nothing to divert his attention from the major problem. And now that the Northern rebellion has been put down it should not requir e much effort to settle the communist situation.

Present Political and Military Situation in North China

THE political and military situation in North China following the liquidation of the recent civil war may be briefly summarized as follows:

1—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, in an interview circulated by the *United Press* from Mukden on Oct. 29, declared that all military and civil matters in North China south of the Great Wall are now directed entirely by orders from the Central Government at Nanking, of which he (Marshal Chang) is serving as the representative.

2—Kuominchun military officers in Shensi and Kansu have promised to obey the Central Government providing military activities in those regions are discontinued. Government troops, however, have invaded Shensi and occupied the provincial capital, Sianfu. Mohammedan generals in Kansu have petitioned Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang at Nanking not to permit the Kuominchun troops to again establish their base in Kansu province.

3—Government troops, from their base in Chengchow in northern Honan province have continued their air-bombing of Gen. Yen's positions in Taiyuanfu and Feng Yu-hsiang's military positions in southern Shensi. Reported Feng was making plans to return to his old position in Shensi province.

4—Gen. Shih Yu-shan, former Kuominchun commander, who changed his allegience at least four times during the progress of the recent war, has finally turned over his 50,000 troops to the Manchurian authorities.

5—Wen Shou-chuan, representative of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Shansi leader, whom Yen sent to Mukden with a message to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stated that as soon as Yen had disposed of his troops, numbering 167,000 men, he intended to retire but did not state whether he would leave the country. Unconfirmed reports that Yen was planning to go to Japan.

6—Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader, in a circular telegram, expressed satisfaction at the turn of events in the North, stating that while the Northern Military Coalition had met military defeat his (Wang's) political aims had been agreed upon. Unconfirmed report that Yen, Feng and Wang had petitioned Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to be permitted to remain in the Northwest territories, Shensi, Shansi and Kansu. Reported on Nov. 5 that Wang Ching-wei had sailed for Japan presumably on his way back to Hongkong.

7—Manchurian troops have advanced as far south as Shuntehfu in southern Hopei (Chihli) and have occupied the Suiyuan and Chahar districts to the north of Shansi and Hopei.

8—Various reports from Nanking and Mukden indicate that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may meet shortly for a conference regarding the political and military situation in North China, but there has as yet been no confirmation of the reports. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was still at his native village of Fenghwa in Chekiang province on Nov. 4, but was expected to depart immediately for Nanking to make preparations for the opening of the 4th Plenary Congress of the Kuomintang scheduled to open on Nov. 14.

9—The National Ministry of Railways has assumed complete control of the (north-south) Tientsin-Pukow railway and has removed the office of the managing director from Tientsin to Pukow. Through traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow line has been resumed and announcement made that through traffic also has been resumed on the (east-west) Lung-Hai line. Through traffic on the (north-south) Peiping-Hankow line is to be resumed on Nov. 15.

10—Kuomintang political leaders have assembled in Nanking for the 4th Plenary Congress of the Party, scheduled to open on Nov. 12, generally regarded as the most important meeting of the Party due to plans for general political reorganization following the cessation of military activities.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's declaration pertaining to military and political affairs in North China, generally considered the most important political announcement since the conclusion of the civil war was to the following effect, "The orders of the Central Government will be followed exactly. The movement of Manchurian troops and the areas to be guarded will be dictated from Nanking. The Central Government will also have charge of civil question, such as appointment of officials and reorganization of certain Government offices in North China. I stated my position clearly when I sent troops into North China, and intend to follow the policy then anounced. At the beginning of the transfer, I was afraid that some trouble might be created, and therefore I appointed temporary officials to take over all Government offices. But I am now satisfied that everything is in good working order, and will leave both military and civil affairs south of the Great Wall to the Central Government. I will also leave to Nanking the question of taxation, which has troubled businessmen in North China because of the various excessive levies imposed by the previous regime."

Wang Ching-wei, leader in the Left Wing group in the Kuomintang, who took an active part in the now defunct Extended Party Congress in Peiping which collapsed upon the defeat of the armies of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang.

While this statement by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has had a reassuring effect on the political situation, there is a general realization that there can be little peace in North China until some method has been devised for disposing of the tens of thousands of defeated disorganized troops in North China. Most of these troops, popularly known as "grey" units are semi-profesional soldiers who have fought on various sides in the North China wars of the past decade. They have no particular allegiances and follow any leader who will provide them with food. Both Yen and Feng are taking advantage of this situation in an attempt to cause complications between Mukden and Nanking, their purpose apparently being to induce Mukden to assume command of their forces, including the "grey" units and thus maintain them as unified forces while the major leaders in the recent rebellion go into temporary retirement. According to a report which appeared in the *North China Star* on Oct. 29, Marshal Feng with some 30,000 of his troops is now at Yuncheng in southern Shansi and has announced that he will retire "as soon as a satisfactory disposal of the Kuominchun forces is announced by the Central Government." The report stated, however, that it was generally thought in Peiping that Feng, Yen and Wang Ching-wei had reached an understanding to stand or fall together, their purpose being to remain in the Northwest territories. It was stated that Yen had sent two additional delegates, Chao-Tai-wen and Wen Shou-chang, to Mukden to obtain the assistance of Marshal Chang in this plan. A Japanese *Rengo* dispatch published in the *Peiping Leader* on Oct. 30 alleged that Feng Yu-hsiang had requested as the price of his retirement that the Kuominchun units be permitted to remain in Shensi, Shansi, Kansu, Honan and Chinghai; that the strength of the Kuominchun be maintained at 12 divisions; that the Government should finance these troops to the extent of $3,000,000 monthly and finally that another large sum be paid to the subordinate officers in the Kuominchun.

A final decision regarding the disposal of the troops in North China, apparently will not be reached until the meeting of the 3rd Plenary Congress in Nanking, although the semi-official *Kuo Min* news agency on Nov. 1 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had received instructions from Nanking urging him to accelerate the retirement of Yen and Feng and the reorganization of the Shansi and Kuominchun troops. The report declared, "Should a peaceful settlement be impossible, the Central Government forces and the Northeastern provincial troops will combine to exterminate them. Airplanes belonging to the Mukden command had made reconnoitering flights over the Shansi positions and reported that Yen was gradually withdrawing his troops back into Shansi province. It was also stated that Marshal ChangHsueh-liang was insisting that all of the strategic points leading into Shansi province must be held by his troops. Gen. Wu Tih-chang, who has served as Nanking's representative at Mukden for several months, was quoted in a dispatch by the *United Press* on Oct. 22 as declaring that peace prospects are now more favorable than they

have been for several years, but in order to prevent further intrigue, it was necessary for both Yen and Feng to leave the country. He stated that neither Nanking or Mukden would move against the rebel forces that had retreated into Shansi if Yen and Feng departed from the country for an indefinite stay, but if these two former leaders of the Northern Coalition remained in Shansi, further military operations would be necessary. A *Rengo* dispatch from Peiping dated Nov. 1 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was determined to put an end to the influence of the Shansi military faction and in the event Gen. Yen refused to surrender control of strategic points on the Shansi border that the Mukden military forces would take control by force. Reports from Taiyuanfu appearing in the Peiping and Tientsin newspapers stated that the Shansi troops which had retreated into their home province were badly demoralized and that Yen was in serious financial difficulties due to the slump of his provincial bank notes. It was also stated that Yen's financial predicament was made more serious by constant demands for funds on the part of Feng Yu-hsiang.

THE ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

According to reports from Nanking and Hankow the preparations for the campaign against the communist gangs south of the Yangtsze has taken on the character of another civil-war mobilization. Approximately 100,000 troops, most of them fresh from the Northern campaign, have been concentrated at Hankow and in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. These forces include the 8th Division under Gen. Mao Ping-wen, now at Kiukiang; the 20th Division under Gen. Hsu Ke-hsiang, at Nanchang; two Cantonese Divisions under Generals Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, in northern Hunan, and in addition two other divisions are being dispatched northward from Canton. Still further troops are being sent into Anhwei under Gen. Chen Taio-yuan. A *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on Nov. 1 stated that ample finances were available for the anti-red drive and it was confidently expected the communist bands and their leaders would be rounded up within three months. A report in the *North-China Daily News* during the week stated that there were favorable prospects for an early adjustment of the situation between Yunnan and Canton and the Kwangsi rebel forces. Gen. Huang Shao-hung former head of the Kwangsi provincial government was said to have offered to mediate in the interest of peace in South China.

A *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on Nov. 3 stated that an enveloping movement against the communist-bandits in southwestern Kiangsi was now in progress. The first government column consisting of the 18th and 20th Divisions under Gen. Chang Hui-tsan were advancing from Changshu on the north; the second column, consisting of the 50th Division and the Independent 14th Brigade under Gen. Tan Tao-yuan, were concentrating in the Wanshoukung region to the west of Changshu. A third column under Gen. Lo Lin had defeated the bandits south of Yuanchow, in western Kiangsi and was now moving against the main red forces. Part of the 55th Division under Gen. Yuan Shao-chang stationed in southern Anhwei had received instructions to move to the Anhwei-Kiangsi border. In Hunan, where the drive had already started, it was claimed that practically all the red forces had disappeared from southern Hunan and that the section of northeastern Hunan between Pingkiang and Luiyang, formerly a communist stronghold, had been completely cleaned out. The Government troops in this sector are commanded by Gen. Liu Chien-sui. A report in the *Hankow Herald* on Nov. 4 stated that Government troops had occupied Loshan, a Honan town which had been occupied by red forces for many months. The place was captured by Gen. Yuan Ying of the 12th Division after a fierce battle resulting in the killing of many of the outlaws and the capture of five of the communist leaders. The communists at Loshan were responsible for the capture of the two missionaries Miss Evenson and Rev. Tvedt. Rev. Tvedy, however, had been taken to another hiding place.

Gen. Ho Chen-chun, Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in Hankow issued orders for a general offensive against the communist-bandit forces in Hunan and Kiangsi on Nov. 5 according to a report published in the Hankow Herald on the same date. According to Gen. Ho's statement the Government troops will advance against the outlaws along three routes. The Kiangsi provincial troops under Gen. Chang Hui-chang and the Hunanese troops under Gen. Hsu Keh-hsiang will make up the first route army; those under Generals Lo Lin and Li Chio, the second route, and those under Generals Tan Tiao-yuan and Teng Ying the third route army. Troops under Gen. Peng Chi-piao will guard the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway while Kuikiang will be garrisoned by the so-called Central Anti-smuggling army. Two divisions under Generals Mo Ping-wen and Hsiung Shih-hui will serve as reserve units.

An Exceptional Batch of Fires

The plant of the *Japan Advertiser*, the property of B. W. Fleisher, was destroyed by fire on the night of November 3. The damage is estimated at Gold $500,000 stated to be partly covered by insurance. Defective wiring is stated to have started the blaze. The *Advertiser* plant was destroyed by the earthquake in 1923 and the paper was re-started with new equipment. The dispatches from Tokyo state that Mr. Fleisher's present plans are uncertain.

Damage estimated at Tls 500,000 (about Gold $200,000) was caused to the establishment of Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., large British department store in Shanghai, on the night of November 4. The top floor was entirely gutted. Business has been temporarily suspended.

The Kiraku Restaurant, situated in the Japanese Concession at Hankow, was burned to the ground October 25. The restaurant was one of the finest buildings in the Japanese style in Hankow. The damage is estimated at $170,000.

The Dairen Kisen Kaisha's new warehouses at Tientsin (built less than a year ago) were destroyed by fire November 3. The contents consisted principally of cotton yarn and paper.

Twenty-seven Chinese were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a military uniform factory in Chapei, a Shanghai suburb, November 2.

A Proposed International Pool on Silver

Senator Key Pittman announced in Washington November 3 that evidence which was heard during the summer sessions of his committee on silver investigation has caused the committee members to look with favor on the idea of an international pool, including Great Britain, France, Japan, Mexico and Canada, to make a silver loan to China.

A Plea for Honest and Efficient Government

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭泳

SINCE his return to the Capital on October 10 after eight months of arduous operations on all the fronts, President Chiang Kai-shek has issued many manifestoes to the Nation. The first one was issued on the National Day. In it he outlined "Five Post-War Tasks:" namely, Eradiction of communism and banditry, Rehabilitation of national finance, Development of an honest and efficient government administration, Development of productive enterprises, and Enforcement of local autonomy throughout the country. In his second manifesto, he emphasized the importance of perservation of peace and national unity. His speech at the meeting of the Central Koumantang Headquarters was like a thunderbolt to the officials of the Government and members of the Kuomintang. He said. "I have noticed recently the unpopularity of the Kuomintang in various parts of the country. The behaviour of certain members of the Party has left in the minds of the public the impression that the Kuomintang has become a privileged class. This is highly regrettable. Any privileged class is doomed to fail. Few members of the Party are really fighting for the welfare and benefit of the public. Most of them are only struggling for their own selfish interests and all they want is power. In 1911 we rebelled against the Manchu Government for the reason that the Manchus had created for themselves a privileged group. It is alarming to come to the realization that we ourselves are being regarded as members of a privileged group.

"If such a condition continues, the Kuomintang Government will fail and we will be unfaithful to our leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. From now on all members of the Party, including those who occupy high executive posts, must be strict with themselves. If any Kuomintang members should prove to be corrupt and inefficient, they will be severely punished, much more so than if they are non-members. This is a Kuomintang Government. If we cannot maintain good discipline in the Party, we have no hope of establishing an efficient Government. The spread of communist influence in various parts of the country, is another proof that our members are not carrying out their duties faithfully. It is only the regrettable behaviour of our members that is driving people to join the communist ranks."

In reading over all his manifestos and speeches, no one will question the sincerity of President Chiang to bring about a "Clear and Efficient Government" for China. For the past two decades the Chinese officials have been the most corrupt the world has ever seen, the simple reason being that the chief executives themselves have been corrupt officials. No master can enforce any anti-corrupt laws if he himself is a corrupt fellow. President Chiang is exceptional—different from all his predecessors. Upon him hangs the future of China. However, being a citizen of the Chinese Republic, I hope I may be permitted to express my opinions on building up a clear and efficient government for China.

The Most Essential Elements

One of the great faults of the Chinese today, as I see it, is the present tendency to be very strict in making laws but very lenient in enforcing laws or government orders (立法嚴行法恕). I need only cite one or two examples to prove my statement. In the Capital, in every tea-shop or restaurant or other public place, there were notifications posted on the wall saying that orders had just been given by the police authorities that every one should put on clothes in the summer time (奉警局諭禁止赤膊). But if one cares to look around he can see that despite the notifications posted up everywhere, the tea-shop, restaurant boys, butchers and bakers, etc., never put on a single inch of cloth to cover up the upper part of their bodies. The police standing by never speak a single word. In the Capital, frequent orders were given to prohibit prostitution and the playing of mah-jong. But they are only loosely enforced. If any officials are found in prostitution houses or playing mah-jong, the police never have the courage to arrest them and send them to the police station to be punished according to law. The whole trouble is that the Chinese never consider laws seriously, but regard everything as a joke. This is what Dr. Ling Yu-tang, formerly professor of the National University at Peiping and now connected with the National Research Institute, called "The Chinese imperturbable sense of humor, a humor that laughs at all ideas and smiles at sin itself as an essential part of human life". "I will say that the theatrical view of life is going to ruin China. We are joking with Government orders. We are joking with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. We are joking with the National Reconstruction program. We are joking with the Kuomintang itself. We are treating everything, even the most solemn political program as a joke. When a German puts up a sign 'Keep off the lawn', he really means it. When we see the same sign in Chinese, we consider it as an invitation to tread across the lawn," said the same scholar. So if President Chiang is going to bring about a clear and efficient government for China, the first thing is to make law respected. To rule China with laws and to rule Chinese with strictness (治中國以嚴) is what I advocate.

Secondly, it is regrettable that under the Kuomintang rule so many officials have been complained of by the people because of their misconduct and so many officials have escaped pumshment by buying a first-class berth for Yokohama or for Seattle. If President Chiang is to bring about a clear and efficient government, it is essential to be just in giving punishments and in giving rewards, and to be fair in promoting officials for high posts and in dismissing officials from their posts. (明賞罰公黜涉).

In order to eradicate the corruption of officials, the foremost step to be taken is to strictly enforce an "anti-squeeze law". More adequate and severe punishment must be meted out against officials committing embezzlement of public funds.

Thirdly, at present the moral quality of the Chinese masses is so degenerate that to build a new China, requires a total reconstruction of the moral quality of the Chinese. Formerly, the Chinese were not governed by laws but by a sense of virtue and morality. But now the Chinese have considered the old Chinese virtues and moralities as not worth observing. President Chiang, in his manifesto, issued on the first day of this year, has already called the attention of the Chinese to this matter.

It seems to me that the Chinese seem to have lost their "spirit as citizens" (毫無民氣). One rebellion came after another, but the Chinese never took any substantive steps to stop the rebellion. If the people are truly giving their loyal support to the Central Government why then do they not declare a general strike, refuse to pay taxes, etc, in opposition against the rebellious authorities. It is far better to sacrifice a few lives in the "Disobedience Movement" against the rebels rather than to lose thousands of human lives in the battlefield. Why do not our people show our "May 4th Spirit" (五四精神)? We, the Chinese, should be fully aware that China could not have any more civil war--which only paralyzes all the reconstructive program. Even during the time when the bitterest fighting was going on at the front, when the situation had become critical, the Chinese in the rear were still enjoying themselves in the theatres, restaurants, etc, just as if China were enjoying peace. All amusement places were as fully occupied as usual. We talk very much about the abolition of unequal treaties, etc. We have never heard that the Chinese have ever organized any sort of association to make a study of the unequal treaties. In other words, we have shown very poor spirit as citizens. To reconstruct China, the good Spirit of the People (民氣). is badly needed.

At the same time, the Chinese leaders should realize that one of the bitter enemies of China is the "ignorance of the Chinese masses". The Chinese are indeed the most miserable people in the world, but are also the most ignorant people in the world. In order to improve the situation, to arouse their interest in national affairs, to increase their sense of responsibility, I hope under President Chiang's Administration, vigorous steps will be taken to enforce the system of compulsory education. Unless illiteracy and ignorance are removed it is not appropriate to talk about enforcement of local autonomy throughout the country.

Hopeful Times Ahead

In my article dealing with President Chiang's Prosperity Program, which appeared in the *Review* of Dec. 11 1929, I urged our President to call a Conference of all leading merchants, industrialists and bankers, etc. to have a series of heart-to-heart talks on the industrial development of China, just as President Hoover did in "ironing out the unemployment and in stabilizing the business and industrial conditions in America". The Industrial and Commercial Conference is to meet on Nov. 11. The Chinese are hoping very eagerly that some definite and substantive steps will be taken to develop the Chinese domestic industries, opening up of the natural resources,

(Continued on page 369)

Chinese Labor in Manchuria

BY I. NAGANO*

THERE appeared in the September 6 issue of the *China Weekly Review* a very interesting article entitled "Exploitation of Chinese Labor in Manchuria", which is written by a certain Miss Grace Fang. The article is apparently intended as an instructive exposition of labor conditions in Manchuria and in that sense it should claim close attention from those who are studying labor and industrial situations in China.

After explaining the self-evident circumstances that the predominating number of labor population in Manchuria is Chinese and that, consequently, the Japanese labor forms only a negligible factor in the Manchurian labor power, the writer goes on to show that the current scale of wages of Chinese laborers in Manchuria, who far outnumber the Japanese, is very much inferior to that of their Japanese brothers in spite of the fact that the working hours of the former are nearly 1.5 times of those of the latter.

The writer then winds up his contribution by using rather incentive words in making an emotional appeal to the Nanking Government, pointing out the necessity for some proper 'protection' of the welfare of the Chinese laborers in Manchuria.

At first glance the argument advanced and the conclusion arrived at by Miss Fang appear to be plausible, but as we make close study of the article we unfortunately find many mistakes and errors committed by the writer, which eventually upset the whole line of reasoning of this otherwise very instructive thesis. Let us see then how and where Miss Fang distorted facts and committed errors in her argument in the article under our review.

First, the argument advanced by Miss Fang that the dissimilar wage scale for the Japanese and Chinese workers in Manchuria is extremely unjustifiable is an opinion based on absolute formalism which failed to look into the true fact of the case as to why such different scales of wages had to be brought into being. Belonging as they do to the same category of manual labourers, we have to realize the fact that there is a wide difference in the degree of proficiency and of ability in labor between the Japanese laborers and their Chinese brothers. And, again we have to admit the fact that the living condition of Japanese is much higher than that of Chinese. Leaving aside other considerations, which could be enumerated should we happen to have ample time and space, the above mentioned two outstanding facts alone, we should think, could properly justify the comparatively higher wages of Japanese laborers than those of the Chinese.

Indeed, such disparity of wages itself indicates the very existence of real equality—or, in other words, intrinsic equality—of treatment toward different laborers and those who regard this as an example of unequality must be the persons who are either unable to understand the true fact of the case or are those who are under sway of emotionalism to such a degree as to regard mere formal equality—which, in fact, means vicious equality—as real, intrinsic equality.

Miss Fang's Reasoning Is Attacked

Another strange reasoning of Miss Fang is that she takes the difference of wages between the Japanese and Chinese laborers as the chief measure by which she arrives at the conclusion which is supposed to prove the ruthless exploitation of Chinese laborers in Manchuria. The weakest point of Miss Fang's article is that she never mentions the actual situation of Chinese laborers employed in Chinese factories. The writer appears to have avoided deliberately to touch a single word on the comparison of the position of Chinese workers employed in Japanese and those in Chinese factories.

If, indeed, the Chinese laborers employed in Japanese factories are receiving less wages and getting worse treatment than those employed in Chinese factories, then, the argument put forth by Miss Fang might be considered as approximately correct. But, if actual circumstances prove to show the contrary fact, which unfortunately for Miss Fang turned out to be the case, the elaborate structure of her entire argument must crumble to the ground. Let us study, then, the wages and the working hours of the Chinese labourers employed in different branches of industry and compare their position in Japanese and Chinese factories:

List A. Comparison of Wages of Chinese Workers in Manchuria as Employed in Japanese and Chinese Factories.

	Japanese Factories			Chinese Factories		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Cotton Spinning	1.85	0.34	0.57	0.58	0.25	0.46
Weaving and Dyeing	0.89	0.20	0.41	0.50	0.19	0.29
Machine and Metal	2.85	0.25	0.88	1.60	0.08	0.31
Kiln Industry	1.84	0.28	0.66	0.24	0.16	0.19
Oil Industry	1.50	0.45	0.74	2.02	0.07	0.31
Match Industry	0.82	0.26	0.39	0.50	0.12	0.30
Paper Mills	1.90	0.25	0.56	0.70	0.20	0.47
Rice Refining	0.80	0.45	0.54	0.67	0.16	0.49
Brewery	0.82	0.46	0.57	0.47	0.22	0.31
Printing Works	2.58	0.30	0.76	1.50	0.07	0.27
Railway Employees	1.96	0.33	0.63	1.15	0.29	0.41
Tramcar Employees	1.04	0.32	0.57	0.97	0.14	0.47

Units are in yen

The above list conclusively proves that the Chinese laborers employed in Japanese factories are getting far higher wages than those employed in Chinese factories.—in average cases 1.5 times and in some cases as many as 3 times those in Chinese managed factories. A glance at the list will suffice to show what treatment Japanese factory owners are according to their Chinese employees. Our further study on the working hours of the Chinese employees will elucidate the point from the other angle. Let us see the following list:

List B. Comparison of Chinese Workers' Labor Hours in Japanese owned and Chinese owned Factories.

	Labor Hours of Chinese Workers in Japanese Owned Factories	Labour Hours of Chinese Workers in Chinese Owned Factories
Textile Industry	10.50	13.40
Machine and Metal	9.33	10.45
Chemical Industry	10.27	10.48
Foodstuff Industry	9.48	11.40
Miscellaneous	10.10	13.00
Special Industry	9.00	——
Mining	9.00	11.10
Traffic	9.52	10.35
Average	9.44	11.39

Thus we see that whereas the working hours of those Chinese laborers employed in Japanese owned factories are 9.44 hours on the average, those employed in Chinese owned factories work as long as 11.39 hours per day in the average. In addition to this, we have to take into consideration the rest of 66 minutes—one hour and six minutes—in the average per day allowed to the workers employed in Japanese owned factories and also two or three holidays given to the workers per month by the same factories. All these facts indicate how mindful Japanese factory owners are in seeing to the welfare of their Chinese employees.

Miss Fang's comment on this aspect of the question is most ridiculous. Possessing as she does very good statistical material, she interprets the figures in the very opposite meaning to what they actually prove, owing perhaps to her poor command of the Japanese language. We re produce below the list supposed to show the comparison of working hours of the Japanese and Chinese laborers in Manchurian factories as quoted by Miss Fang:

	Japanese Laborers' Working Hours	Chinese Laborers' Working Hours
Weaving and Dyeing	10.50	13.40
Machine and Metal	9.33	10.45
Chemical Industry	10.27	10.48
Foodstuff Industry	9.48	11.45
Miscellaneous	10.10	13.00
Special	9.00	——
Average	9.58	11.28

Alleged Deliberate Mis-Reading of Words

The figures of the above statistical list must have been quoted from the statistics appearing in the Research Bulletin No. 85 (Page 92), published by the South Manchurian Railway Company Research Department, but the list as quoted by Miss Fang deliberately misrepresents the actual meaning of this very interesting and at the same time very instructive statistical material. The original list is not in any way intended to show the *comparison of working hours of Japanese and Chinese laborers* in Manchurian factories

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but it actually shows the *comparison of working hours of laborers employed in Japanese and Chinese factories.* Consequently, the item quoted by Miss Fang as "Japanese Laborers' Working Hours" should be read "Working Hours of Laborers in Japanese Factories", the laborers in this case being composed of Japanese and Chinese workers employed in Japanese owned factories; while the section quoted by Miss Fang as "Chinese Laborers' Working Hours" should be properly corrected to "Working Hours of Laborers in Chinese Factories". We feel deep regret that our neighborly friend in the Flowery Republic should be so careless in quoting the list, with explanations written in the same characters as their own, thereby completely misrepresenting the real meaning of the statistics. Indeed, such gross misrepresentation as this, having as it does an important bearing on the whole line of reasoning of the article, can not be overlooked merely as innocent ignorance on the part of the writer.

Furthermore, Miss Fang elsewhere in her article has occasion to assert that the average working hours of Chinese laborers in Manchurian factories are 1.5 times of those of the Japanese workers. This statement also totally lacks proof. In all Japanese owned factories in Manchuria, the working hours are strictly the same for all laborers engaged in the same branch of industry irrespective of nationality. This means that both Japanese and Chinese laborers work the same number of hours and no discrimination is allowed in the matter of working hours as between the Japanese and Chinese employed in the same kind of industry. Such practice as this could only be considered as a matter of course when we take into consideration the system of operation of machines, the continuity of work and other technical necessity for coordination of work. Such being the case, it is almost impossible to allow earlier leave to Japanese laborers than to the Chinese even if we should desire to do so. Thus, the bold assertion made by Miss Fang to the effect that the Japanese workers' laboring hours are shorter in average as compared with their Chinese brothers turns out to be a mere play of words devoid of all actual proof.

En passant, let us see the welfare facilities usually provided by Japanese factory owners in Manchuria toward their Chinese employees.

1. Allowance and Relief Facilities.
   - A) Allowance for Injuries Suffered during work: Such injuries are treated in hospitals at the expense of the factories concerned and full wages are paid until such injuries are cured.
   - B) Relief Allowance Toward Injured: Such allowance varies according to the state of injuries sustained. The general practice is the grant of 540 days' wages at the maximum and 40 days' wages in the minimum. In some cases the recipient will get as many as 1,440 days' wages in the maximum and 150 days' wages in the minimum.
   - C) Relief Allowance Toward Surviving Members of Deceased Laborers: The grant of maximum 540 days' wages and minimum of 120 days' wages is the general practice. In some factories, the minimum of 360 days' wages is granted, while in others the amount is 600 days' wages in general.
   - D) Funeral Expenses: Either whole or from 150 days to 30 days' wages are generally granted. In some factories, the wages for 750 days are given, while in others the average of from 100 Yen to 20 yen is given as expenses for funerals.
2. Sanitary and Health Facilities.
   As regards the facilities for health and sanitary conditions in factories and workers' boarding houses, no comparison is possible between the Japanese and Chinese factories due to the characteristic backwardness of the latter in these matters.
   In the matter of safety devices, ventilation, light and heating facilities, in the accommodation of hospitals, hospital depots and other sanitary establishments as well as in the defraying of expenses for the prevention of sickness, particularly contagious diseases, no Chinese factories could reach the general standard of the Japanese factories.
   Whereas we mentioned elsewhere, the treatment of wounds and sickness suffered by the workers from work is at the expense of the factory owners, most of the Japanese factories also either grant monetary aids or pay the expenses for the treatment of wounds or illness contracted by the workers outside of their work.
   In addition to these facilities, in the majority of Japanese owned factories, recreation grounds are prepared to be used by factory workers for tennis, football, basket-ball and other sports and games during rest time. Such sports and games are even encouraged by factory officials as a means for the promotion of health among their employees.
3. Amusement and Entertainment Facilities.
   Sufficient attention is being paid always for the proper entertainment and amusement of factory workers. There are practically no Japanese owned factories in Manchuria which have not workers' clubs, gardens, dining rooms and other similar facilities.
   In these clubs various facilities for indoor games are prepared for the free use of the workers at rest time, while either once a month or at least several times in a year Chinese theatrical plays or moving pictures are usually staged in the club halls for the entertainment of the workers and their families. And, once or twice a year workers are given holidays for their picnic or sports meet.
4. Cheap Sale Shops of Daily Neccessaries.
   Cheap sale shops of daily necessaries are generally established in most of the Japanese factories for the benefit of the Chinese as well as Japanese workers. At these shops daily neccessaries are sold at nearly 10 percent reduction of the price in ordinary shops. Chinese workers are getting immense benefits from these facilities.
5. Grant of Special Allowances in Addition to Regular Wages.
   In addition to regular wages, Japanese factories usually give boarding quarters to their workers or pay boarding fees to them. Besides, a regular advance of wages is made either once or twice annually, while regular bonuses are generally paid to the workers. Aside from these allowances, many factories pay special bonuses, fuel fees, water charge, electricity fees and many other small fees, while in some cases even clothes and food are given free of charge to the workers.
6. Retirement Allowances:
   When the workers decide to retire from work, retirement allowances are usually granted to them, the amount varying in accordance to the length of their service to the company. It is true that the amount of such allowances varies also in different districts but the average amount is 30 days' wages for those who worked for one year and 300 days' wages for those whose term of service reached 10 years.

It is perfectly clear from what we have enumerated above that Japanese factories in Manchuria are according far superior treatment not only in wages and working hours but even in the matter of various relief and amusement facilities. It is, indeed, but natural that the Chinese workers employed in Japanese factories are usually working in peace and happiness.

We have been conducting an almost continuous study into labor conditions in Manchuria for a number of years but so far we have failed to find a single Chinese owned factory which is paying as much care to and according as much favorable treatment to its employees as are the ordinary Japanese factories.

Judging from the standard of wages, working hours and the general position of workers the Chinese laborers employed in Japanese factories are in a much higher position materially than their comrades in Chinese owned factories. Hence, the percentage of change among Chinese laborers in Japanese factories in Manchuria is very low, many of the workers evidently preferring to remain in the same factory for 10, 15 or even as many as 20 years.

Certainly, Manchuria, as everywhere throughout China, is not free of agitation of Chinese Communists, who are conducting ceaseless propaganda of their favourite doctrine among the working masses. But, the fact that Chinese workers in Japanese factories in this part of China are practically immune from such Communist influence can be directly traceable, in our view, to the actual favorable material position in which the workers find themselves in their daily work. Indeed, the majority of workers in Japanese factories appear to be determined to remain in their jobs for many years and lead their lives in perfect contentment and happiness.

In conclusion, we feel extreme regret that Miss Fang should have taken her pen and scribbled down her imaginative ideas in such haste as to have overlooked completely the actual objective facts which alone can be utilized as the basis for a useful sociological thesis such as Miss Fang seems to be attempting to write.

Shanghai, November 1, 1930.

Development of Modern Banks In China

BY LI MING*

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Modern banking institutions in our country can conveniently be divided into two categories, namely Government Banks and Private Banks, the last being almost exclusively joint-stock corporations with limited liability of its shareholders.

Government Banks.—These are all of recent origin and may be classified as follows: (a) Purely Government Banks, of which there exists one, the Central Bank of China, planned to act as the country's "Federal Reserve Bank", (b) Semi-Government. The principal amongst these are the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. (c) Banks in which a governmental department owns a part of the subscribed capital, for instance, the Manufacturers Bank of China, sponsored by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Similar semi-official Banking concerns are now under contemplation, as for instance a National Navigation Bank and a Government Agricultural Bank. (d) Provincial Banks. The latter have not always adhered to the best traditions of concervative banking methods. Forced by adverse economic conditions, some of these institutions have been responsible for currency inflation through the over-issue of provincial paper money. As reliable data regarding the doings of this class of bank is unavailable it is impossible for me to treat this particular subject in detail. The Manufacturers Bank of China, being an entirely new foundation with excellent aims and prospects, cannot as yet claim or obtain particularised comment.

Bank of China and Bank of Communications

Conditions are, however, radically different as regards the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, both of which have successfully withstood the baptism of fire, the severe trials brought about by the horrors of civil warfare and all the fearful consequences of intriguing politics. That they have managed successfully to withstand all these sufferings and emerged with shining armor, is a proof of their strength, their right to exist, and their destiny to flourish.

The importance of these two modern semi-government banks to the economic life of the regenerated China in general, and to modern banking in particular, is so great that a brief outline of their history will be found interesting and valuable.

Following the signing of the Boxer Peace Protocol the necessity of instituting economic reforms became apparent. In 1903 an expert Commission on currency reforms, headed by the late Professor Jeremiah Jenks, was invited to come to China and make adequate recommendations. The experts' investigations resulted in proposals relative to the adoption of a gold standard for China; the scheme was accepted by the authorities, but never carried into effect.

One of the results of the desire for reform was the granting of the Board of Revenue's (Hu Pu) memorial, on March 16, 1904, petitioning the throne for the establishment of a Government Bank. This agreement marked the birth of the Hu Pu Bank, with an authorised capital of four million taels, the first Government bank of China. As the Manchu Government was then very hard up for funds, it took until the autumn of the following year before the first instalment of 200,000 taels was forthcoming from the treasury, whereupon the new institution opened its doors on September 27, 1905. Beginning its career without competitors, the Hu Pu Bank did excellently. Shortly the Government made further capital payments whereupon private subscriptions began to flow in.

On February 28, 1908 the Throne agreed to an increase of the Hu Pu Bank's capital to 10 million taels, to be subscribed in equal portions by the Government and the people. At the same time it was decided to change the bank's name to "Ta Ching Bank." The latter's statutes gave it the sole right of bank notes issue, a provision which has never been observed. Taken altogether the Ta Ching Government Bank's business flourished.

The bank had a most fundamental change forcibly brought about by the ravages caused by the 1911 revolution and the subsequent downfall of the Manchu dynasty. In Peking and Tientsin there was a hurried issue of unsecured banknotes. But this made matters only worse. Runs were started on all the Ta Ching Bank's branches. In Shanghai $2,000,000 were withdrawn within three days by anxious depositors, yet the Shanghai branch managed to withstand the storm. Hankow was less successful and had to close its doors. The Bank's branches at Changsha, and also at Urga (Mongolia), declared their independence and even changed their names. In the end the bank became totally exhausted and was unable to function.

In spite of the heavy run on its cash reserves the Shanghai Branch of the Ta Ching Government Bank succeeded in weathering the storm. It was from Shanghai, and not from the prostrate Head Office at Peking, that the launching of a reorganised banking institution was planned and carried into effect. The news of the birth of the Bank of China was announced from Shanghai on February 5th, 1912. It was surmised that the entire losses suffered by the now defunct Ta Ching Bank would not exceed the late Government's capital investment. The private shareholders' Capital investment of Tls. 5,000,000 was paid back by deposit slips payable in four years with interest at 5% p. a. The new regulations of the Bank of China were promulgated by Presidential decree in April 15th, 1913.

At the beginning, the capital was only $2,930,587.00 all advanced by the Government. Later on, the regulation was changed when the authorized capital was altered to 60 million dollars, admitting full subscription by the private shareholders, with the exception of five million dollars of Government holdings. Immediately the capital was paid up to $19,760,00.00 including Government shares, a status which was maintained until the late autumn of 1928, when final reconstruction took place.

Though rising amongst flames from the ruins of the Ta Ching Yin Hang, it was not willed by fate that the Bank of China should have a smooth road in front of itself. The eternal monetary crisis, the insatiable need for funds by the Peking Government, and finally the struggle for the Throne by the late Yuan Shih-kai, led to a Cabinet order (dated May 12, 1916) ordering both the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, to suspend payment under a Moratorium. However, the Shanghai Branch ignored the governmental decree, thereby evading the Moratorium order. It continued to maintain its specie payments, after nominally transferring the local branch to two trustees. Since then the affairs of the Bank of China have not only been improving, but flourishing, thanks to excellent management and most devoted services rendered by the bank's staff.

Reorganisation

In the middle of October, 1928, the Bank of China was once more reorganised (this time under peaceful conditions) as a semi-government institution. Its capital is now $25,000,000, of which the Government has contributed $5,000,000. The aims of the bank are clearly to function as an international exchange bank and devote itself principally to the development and to the financing of China's trade with foreign countries, on lines similar to the Yokohama Specie Bank's system.

More than a year ago the Bank of China opened its own branch office in London, apart from having appointed banking correspondents all over the world. Its last balance sheet was published as of December 31, 1929. The principal items quoted from these are:

Assets:	
Cash on hand	$ 20,849,637
Loans on call	313,653,708
Investment in securities	33,210,590
Fixed loans	96,453,424
Reserves against Notes in circulation	197,728,286
Bank premises	6,386,284
Liabilities:	
Capital authorised	$ 25,000,000
Reserve funds	1,026,817
Reserve against bad debts	1,251,000
Current deposits	382,785,585
Fixed deposits	55,311,005
Drafts issued	5,141,858
Notes in circulation	197,728,286

*In a paper presented at a meeting of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., October 21.

Working under most serious handicaps, the Bank of China has succeeded in not merely surviving, but attaining a premier position amongst the modern Commercial Banks of China. Its excellent standing and repute is in no small degree due to the untiring efforts of its officers, amongst whom the names of Messrs. Chang Kia-ngau and Sun Han-chang are most outstanding.

The Record of the Bank of Communications

The second Government Bank, since converted into a semi-governmental institution, is the Bank of Communications. It received its charter from the Manchu Government on December 8, 1907. Its capital was fixed at 10 million taels of which two-fifths were to be provided by the authorities, while the remaining three-fifths were to be subscribed by the public. The avowed object of this bank was, as the name applies, to develop and finance means of communications, and especially to be instrumental in looking after the financing of the many newly planned railway lines. The revolution of 1911 caused the bank considerable losses.

Due to the change in the country's regime the Bank of Communications, in 1914, secured a new charter by Presidential Mandate. It can also not be denied that, as there were then two Government banks, one was sufficient for the country's needs. A silent struggle for the custody of Government funds developed between the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Under its second charter the Bank of Communications' authorised capital was $20,000,000 of which $7,713,350 was paid up at the time the second re-organisation became necessary.

In November, 1928, the Bank of Communications was re-organised into a semi-government institution on lines similar to the ones applied to the Bank of China. The Ministry of Finance of the National Government of China sanctioned a new set of regulations pertaining to the Bank of Communications on November 17, 1928. The newly autiorised capital was to be $10,000,000 of which $2,000,000 was supplied by the Government while the remainder was subscribed by the general public. As was the case with the new statutes of the Bank of China these also provided for the Bank of Communications that the Head Office should henceforth be situated in Shanghai.

The new policy outlined for the re-organised Bank of Communications requires the latter to devote its energies to the support of industries and to the furtherance of the development of the country's means of communications. Removed from the evil influences of politics, the Bank of Communications of to-day has a wide and rich field of activities in immediate view, so that there is a most solid base for useful and remunerative work extant. Some of the gentlemen who have piloted the Bank of Communications out of the many danger zones through which it had to pass and who, moreover, are now guiding its destinies, are Messrs. Y. M. Chien, S. P. Lou and T. D. Woo.

The following figures are extracted from the last balance sheet (as of December 31, 1929) of the Bank of Communications:

Assets:	
Fixed loans	$ 44,100,492
Overdrawn current accounts	74,743,450
Bills purchased	2,090,495
Land and buildings	2,506,678
Cash in hand and at banks	41,994,861
Reserve against notes issued	69,221.511
Investments in securities	8,602,075
Documentary bills	1,C39,433
Liabilities:	
Capital authorised	$ 10,000,000
Reserves	2,102,723
Reserve for doubtful debts	3,878,297
Fixed deposits	35,938,503
Current accounts	102,854,202
Bank notes issued	69,221,511
Sundry creditors	20,100,000
Drafts issued	1,795,612

The Central Bank

China has now one real and exclusively Government Bank, The Central Bank of China, with Head Office at Shanghai. The foundation of this most modern institution has been planned and carried into effect by our present Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, who has acted as the bank's first Governor. The Central Bank has a paid up capital of $20,000,000, furnished entirely by the Government. There are no private shareholders, though the influx of private capital, at a later stage, is not excluded.

The Central Bank is to serve purely in the capacity of a Government institution, as bankers' bank, holding Customs, Salt and other Government deposits, managing the Central Mint, attending to the country's loan services*, placing new loan issues on the market, issuing banknotes, etc., etc.

Due to the almost incessant civil warfare the Central Bank has opened but few branches in the interior of the country. In proof thereof it may be pointed out that, after an existence of two years, the entire note circulation of the bank is still below 20 million dollars, more than fully covered by specie and first class securities.

The full story of the inauguration of the Central Bank of China, as well as a copy of the Charter of the bank and also its regulations, have been published by E. Kann in the China Year Book for 1930. Therefore I need not repeat here the contents of these important and interesting documents.

The following figures represent a statement of condition of the Central Bank of China, as of August 31, 1930:

Assets:	
Cash	$ 11,312,567
Due from banks	22,505,638
Reserve against notes issued	17,505,218
Bills discounted	6,182,609
Loans and overdrafts	24,215,330
Bank premises	3,190,955
Sundry debtors	3,082,713
Accounts receivable	6,905,218
Liabilities:	
Capital	$ 20,000,000
Reserve funds	1,192,682
Bank notes issued	17,505,218
Due to banks	4,464,681
Current accounts	41,119,828
Sundry creditors	2,616,062
Accounts payable	2,515,309
Net profit brought forward	1,927,195

Provincial Banks

In a certain sense the Provincial Banks have to be considered modern Chinese banks. A century ago they functioned as Government Money Shops, but shortly after the opening of the present century they were either reorganised or created on more or less modern lines. Seeing that the capital is almost invariably provided by the respective provinces, without participation of private funds, it is not deemed necessary to publish balance sheets for the information of the general public, or to acquaint the world with the doings of these institutions. Although we know a good deal about the organisation and the progress of provincial banks in China, it cannot be said that we have sufficient authentic data at our disposal to give detailed descriptions about the actual state of affairs.

Almost every province has its official bank. And almost every one of these has the right of note issue, a privilege of which full use is made to the detriment of the economic situation of the districts concerned. The story of over-issue and wholesale devaluation and repudiation of banknotes issued is a long and sad one. The organisation of the different provincial banks is by no means uniform, there is hardly any inter-dependence or co-operation between the various provinces in this respect.

Financing the Country's Foreign Trade

The foundation of modern Chinese banks had its root in the desire and the necessity that Chinese capital and Chinese brains should participate in the financing of the country's foreign trade. The first modern bank to open its doors was the Imperial Bank of China (now known as "Commercial Bank of China"), founded by the late Sheng Kung-pao, the promoter of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., and the Han Yang Iron Works. The Tientsin branch was plundered during the Boxer Rebellion and not reopened again, leaving the Shanghai office as sole branch. The establishment of modern style banks according to dates may be indicated as follows:

*The service of internal loans is being shared with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The Bank of China is also attending to a number of foreige loan issues.

Number of banks established		Number of banks established	
1897	1	1916	2
1906	1	1917	2
1907	1	1918	10
1908	3	1919	11
1909	0	1920	13
1910	2	1921	23
1911	0	1922	18
1912	5	1923	15
1913	3	1924	8
1914	1	1925|1930	about 70
1915	3		

It is perhaps somewhat difficult to draw the line as to the right of a financial institution to be styled a bank, and moreover, a modern bank. But we have certainly this day in China at least 200 institutions deserving of this name. Taking into account, however, that by far the majority of modern banks in this country have been founded during the past 20 years, it will be admitted that progress has been fairly rapid. Quite a number of modern banks have had to close their doors often as a result of speculative transactions.

As to the scope of activity of the modern Chinese banks it can very briefly be stated with accuracy that the work of these institutions is practically the same as that of the foreign exchange banks in China, to wit:

Acceptance of deposits: current, fixed and savings; Granting of advances: loans and overdrafts; Discounting bills; Transfer of funds: inland and to foreign countries; Dealings in gold and silver bullion; Foreign exchange: financing of imports from abroad by opening credits with foreign correspondents; financing of exports from China to foreign lands by purchasing documentary bills; Trust business: purchase and sale of bonds and stocks on behalf of cients; Safe custody on behalf of the public.

Direct Imports by Chinese Merchants

The direct import of goods from abroad by Chinese wholesale merchants has been made possible and developed to a considerable extent, thanks to the active assistance rendered by the modern style Chinese exchange banks. Dealing in foreign exchange on the part of these institutions is of recent origin and can be traced back to 1918; before that date no organised attempt was made in this direction.

Savings Departments

Also of comparatively recent origin is the establishment of well planned Savings Departments attached to many of the Chinese modern banks. In former times the man in the street kept his meagre savings at home in dusty drawers, while the farmer buried his metallic savings in the ground. It required enormous labor and skill to convince the people of the advantages which will accrue to them and to their country if they make their savings work and earn interest under the guidance of modern banks of good standing. A man who accomplished singly more than anybody else in this particular direction is my colleague and old friend K. P. Chen. Through his entiring efforts he conferred benefits not only on the bank which he founded and developed into one of the foremost financial institutions in China, but equally to friendly competitors and the saving public in particular.

The working methods of savings departments of the modern Chinese banks were recently described in detail by the English weekly *Finance and Commerce*.. In the same measure as the habit becomes more and more popular is there a desire on the part of the management of all the banks concerned not only to meet the wishes of the numerous small depositors, but to make their savings doubly secure. In order to reach and ensure this aim, most of the banks concerned have agreed on the following measures, for which the Chekiang Industrial Bank has not merely stood from the outset, but which it has actually put into practice in co-operation with the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank and National Commercial Bank.

These reforms are based on the recognition of the fact that the Savings department must be considered a separate unit of the bank, with its own special capital, its special reserves and its separate accounting system. Beginning from October, 1930, we are publishing quarterly detailed balance sheets of our savings department, giving full particulars to the depositors and the public at large about the nature and value of our investments. Eventual profits accruing in the Savings Departments are not to be distributed as dividends, but are to be retained there as reserves. The purpose of these precautionary measures is mainly to provide absolute safety for the depositors. In the event of a bank being forced to enter into liquidation the management wishes to guarantee that the claims of holders of savings deposits shall be first considered, before the general creditors are attended to.

This branch of banking is still in its infancy. And yet, I am inclined to state that, notwithstanding that short period during which this class of deposits has been catered for, there are to-day, at a rough estimate, savings deposits with modern Chinese banks in Shanghai alone to the extent of at least ninety million dollars. Very much more can and will be done in this direction and it is a movement which positively is of great value to the people.

Issue of Bank Notes

The issue of banknotes by modern Chinese banks, principally under special charter, is growing rapidly. It can safely be estimated that, in the beginning of October, 1930, the notes issued by nine Shanghai modern style Chinese banks, and redeemable in Shanghai, aggregates about 240 million dollars, a figure which shows that the utmost confidence is being bestowed upon these institutions. The notes are readily redeemable upon presentation.

Previous attempts at founding Sino-Foreign banks in China have not been successful. The Exchange Bank of China, the Sino-Scandinavian Bank and the Chinese American Bank of Commerce had to enter into liquidation. A certain number of Sino-Japanese banks still exists in Manchuria, but none of these calls for outstanding comment.

For years past commercial schools in China have opened special courses for banking. Returned students, who have gone in for economic and banking abroad, are largely employed by modern Chinese banks. Textbooks on banking and currency are widely studied by Chinese banking assistants. Recently the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, as well as the Bank of China, began the issue of a monthly magazine of finance and banking, mainly for their own employees. There is an excellent weekly issued in the Chinese languange by the Bankers Association, under the style of "The Bankers Weekly." The Bank of China has recently opened its own research department, where most useful statistical work is being done. We are glad to possess a number of scientific bankers, the best known names Chang Kia-ngau, K. P. Chen, Tsuyee Pei and Singloh Hsu.

All the modern Chinese banks have to be registered with the Ministry of Finance, and their statutes approved there. They are to issue bi-annually audited balance sheets and generally to conform to the banking laws of the country. Almost all of the modern banks have adopted the foreign system of bookkeeping.

Bankers' Association

In order to safeguard their interest and to attain uniformity in policy the modern Chinese banks of good standing have united themselves into a Bankers Association. This was founded in March, 1927, at Shanghai (but not formally opened until July, 1918), with the following original members: Bank of China, Bank of Communications, National Commercial Bank, Chekiang Industrial Bank, Chung Foo Union Bank, Salt Industrial Bank and Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank. In October, 1930 the Bankers Association at Shanghai had 22 local members. There, as well as in Peking and Hankow the local Association are housed in their own most excellent buildings.

The local Bankers Associations are united into one National Bankers Association, whose delegates meet from time to time in the different cities in order to discuss common affairs and to propose economic and banking reforms. Strictly speaking it is justified to consider the organisation of the Bankers Association as a modernized system of the old banking guilds, which have recognised the recessity of working harmoniously on common ground and for a common aim.

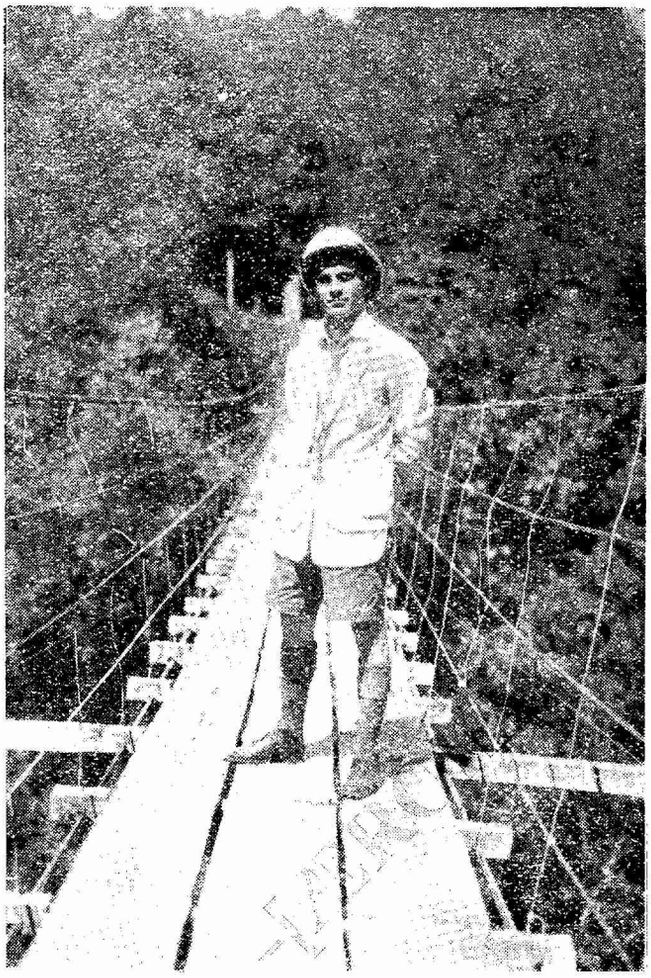
Taking into account the very short lapse of time during which the modern banks have been enabled to arise, and considering also the very troublesome times politically, during which they had to enforce their early development, it will probably be conceded that the results achieved are at least noteworthy.

A Visit to the Formosan Aborigines

(This article, the third of a series by Edgar Snow, written for the Consolidated Press and the New York Sun, takes on an added interest due to the reports from Formosa telling of a serious uprising of the savage tribes against the Japanese rulers of the Island).

KABAN, Savage Settlement, Central Formosa, Oct.30.—Before I started into the wilderness of mountains that incloses Kaban I made private as well as official inquirles regarding the eating habits of this particular tribe of aborigines. It was only after I had satisfied myself that the Japanese quite thoroughly had turned the appetities of the once wild men to rice and vegetables—instead of their former diet of human heads—that I undertook the journey.

Possibly it is a peculiarity of mine, but always it has seemed to me that a man who deliberately exposes his cranium to unnecessary abuse is either a fool or a saint.



One of many steel wire bridges which the Japanese have flung across the deep tropical valleys that divide the mountains of Formosa. The person on the bridge is not one of the aborigines, but Edgar Snow, author of the article. This district is now the scene of serious uprisings against the Japanese.

There are perhaps exceptions—but neither am I a Roosevelt, a Carl Akéley, nor a Mrs. Martin Johnson. I admit that the lucid paragraphs which might be written in appreciation of the delicious soup obtained from my head would be most instructive. Nevertheless, it is a story which I have no desire to have published—not even in the interests of science and the *Consolidated Press*.

Many were the heads sacrificed, however, before the Japanese brought under their control the majority of those notorious barbarians, the Formosan skull collectors. Japanese officialdom does not release the figures of total casualties among its own expeditionary forces, but it is said that during the early days of this century hundreds of lives were lost. One battle with the Taiyals, in comparatively recent years, was reported by foreign residents on the island to have resulted in 272 deaths among the Japanese and their assistants.

Before 1895, when the Japanese annexed Formosa (Taiwan) to their empire as an imdemnity from China after her defeat by the legions of New Japan, head-hunting was a commonly practiced pastime among the 150,000 wild tribemen of the mountain regions. Chinese living along the frontier—and in those days the frontier was anything beyond the western plain—were frequently carried off by the playful aborigines, who removed the heads and thoughtfully returned the bodies to the surviving members of the families.

Several foreign missionaries gave up their lives here, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Dutch, Spanish and English. A number of foreign sailors, shipwrecked off the island's rocky coast during the clipper-ship era, were never heard from again, It waa believed that they were captured by the savages, who brutally murdered them. Innumerable Japanese pirates, as well as honest fishermen, fell victims to the head-hunters.

It seems that a head to these men was a kind of equivalent to the *toga virilus*. Until he had begun his collection. a young man of marriageable age could not select a bride. In every barbarian hut there was a skull shelf, upon which the male inmates placed their carefully catalogued trophies.

One of these was shown to me in Kaban by a grinning "tamed" man, whose father probably would have been unable to resist the temptation to add my head to his assortment. But the Kabanese are mild enough today. Even when I remained in their camp, long after dark, and listened to their music and songs, I had no feeling of uneasiness. I am told that there have been no murders marked up against this tribe for many years.

The Kabanese early came into contact with the Chinese, and by them were more or less civilized—at any rate sinicized. They now wear clothes, similar to those worn by the Formosan Chinese, they speak fluent native dialect as well as their own curious tongue, and a smattering of Japanese. Permitted to dwell in this settlement, not far from a Japanese village, they have cultivated fields of rice and millet, vegetable gardens and banana trees, oranges, pomelos, and clusters of cocoanut palms, sufficient for their use. A few of the children even attend the hill station school conducted for them by the Japanese.

Like all subject races in the Japanese Empire—the Giliaks, the Ainus, the Koreans, the Orokhos—the Formosan aborigines are the physical superiors of their conquerors. Some of them are quite handsome: shoulders broad and muscular, legs straight and bodies tall, the majority close to six feet. The women are slatternly, however, except for a few rare and bright exceptions, when a young girl is suddenly remindful of the infrequent beauty of American Indian women.

Resemblance to "Redskins"

There are other items which suggest similarities between these savages and certain of the Central and North American Indians. If we accept the theory that some of the American aborigines are of Malayan descent—and not all sprung from Mongol ancestry, as many ethnologists claim—there may well have been a racial connection with the earliest Formosans, milleniums ago,

Several of the Formosan tribes produced excellent tapestry, beadwork and leather ornamentations, which resemble articles turned out by American Indians. Some of their designs are especially reminescent of the Navajos, Pueblos, Shawnees, and other Western American "Redskins" who attained fine artistry in blanket and rug work. They had birch canoes, too, decorated with herb and bark pigments such as were used by the original Americans; like the latter also they had gaily plumed head-dresses, of the vivid plumage of wild birds.

The Ami, a tribe found on the east coast, manufactured a very durable cloth, made of wood shreds and not dissimilar from the *tapa* for which the Maoris, Tongans and other South Sea islanders are famous. For their virgins the Ami wove grass skirts and on festival days the maidens performed a dance somewhat like the much misunderstood religious Hula of the race of Kamehameha, in Hawaii.

But little of the past of these primitive people has been recorded. The Japanese have made no serious study of them. They have been too busy pushing them deeper and deeper into the forests primeval, rich in valuable camphor wood, coal and other natural resources.

Over the Vanishing Aborigine the Japanese have shed few tears. Although the case of these first Formosans is much the same story as that of the American Indian, the Hawaiian, the early tribes of South America, their gradual demise here seems to have caused none of that type of sentiment which laments the race-annihilating tactics of imperialism. It is doubtful if the Japanese would stand for such "nonsense." Their idea is to make respectable Mikado-loving, Shinto-worshipping, Japanese-speaking subjects out of them. Where this is not possible they "liquidate" them. This is accomplished either by driving them further up the windy slopes of their tallest mountains, or, more simply, by supplying them with ample quantities of quasi-wood-alcohol with which the barbarians obligingly commit slow suicide.

A foreign missionary with whom I talked assured me that many of the so-called "trading posts" established in frontier regions by the Japanese are in reality little more than dispensaries of that ancient and not too subtle weapon of the West—"fire-water." The Japanese have learned quickly from us.

Like most simple people, the savages here have an insatiable appetite for intoxicants—a thirst which their administrators have done little to discourage. Indeed, in the official Government volume, called "Progressive Formosa," there appears this naive statement about the village of Kaban:

"Strange visitors are always warmly received by these people, especially when they are given presents, say, in the form of *sake*. (Japanese rice brandy). On such occasion the whole village people come out and charming young women begin singing with the accompaniment of rice pounding with their pestles.

Although there was an abundant supply of *sake* available at the nearby Japanese town, I neglected to purchase any before coming to Kaban—a fact which may acoount for my failure to discern the "charming young women" among those villagers who gathered at the communal center and put on their little show for me. Undoubtedly it is an aid to the enjoyment of certain Oriental exhibitions if both the performers and the audience have liberally imbibed of native liquor.

It was sundown when I reached the settlement, a cluster of grass-roofed huts leaning against the side of a towering pinnacle that broods over lake waters held high in the bosom of a range of mile-tall peaks. The male inhabitants were returning, in their hollow log canoes, from the day's lazy effort at angling. A few of the more ambitious,

Typical village in the Kabon District of Formosa, recently visited by Mr. Snow, the author of the accompanying article. The dumb-bell appearing articles in the foreground are musical instruments.

who have gone into fishing on a larger scale, now drew into the shore with their big cumbersome rafts.

The latter are interesting. About thirty feet in length there is a round-roofed grass hut built aft, where the fisherman keeps his family and such worldly goods as he possesses. Three-fourths of the log raft is given over to the booms from which depends the great net. This is square, about twanty feet on a side, and is supported by four bamboo poles which extend from the main mast. The fisherman poles himself out to a likely spot in the lake and there drops his net. Every fifteen or twenty minutes he lifts it, hoping that a stray fish may have wandered into his little area. It is a slow and exasperating procedure, but it requires a minimum of work on the part of the operator. No doubt it was this last virtue which recommended it to the Chinese who invented the method, centuries ago.

Here in Kaban as elsewhere there are signs of the Chinese influence. These "tame" barbarians closely resemble some of the tribes of south China and it is probable that there has been intermarriage with the earlier settlers from the mainland. But neither their peculiar "orchestra", nor their singing, shows a trace of Sinicism. Both are unique—not merely to the island, but to this tribe alone.

My companion, a Chinese of a family that has lived in Formosa for many generations, introduced me to the headman of Kaban, and arranged for the entertainment. There was an exchange of silver, after which the chief emitted a yell that reached the walls of our mountain canyon and came back in an echo almost as ear-splitting as the original. What a shame to waste such lungs in a faraway tropic paradise, I thought. The fellow would be a certain success as a radio announcer.

His bellow brought the female talent to the lake-front. From the two dozen huts there straggled toothless grandmas, smoking foot-long Chinese pipes, mothers, who sullenly tied gaudy bits of cloth around their breasts, at

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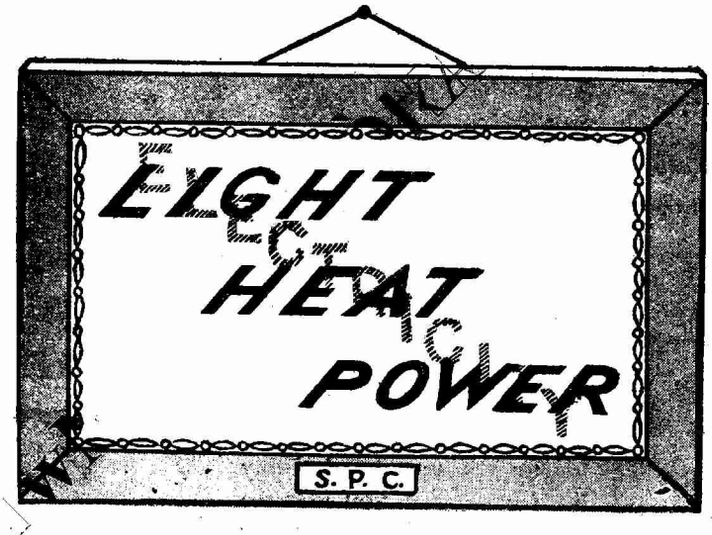

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sight of the foreigner, and five or six young women, dressed in Chinese coats and trousers. There was a number of children, more intelligent looking than their parents, and upon them fell the duty of carrying the novel musical "instruments."

These are long pestles, of varying lengths and weights. The ends are carved mallets, and between them is the narrowly tapered handle, from three to six feet long.

"How do they make the music?" I asked my Chinese friend. "Pound the mallets on each other's skulls?

But my remark was overlooked, my ignorance forgiven. The chief led us to a little clearing, in the center of which was a flat rock, about two feet square.

"Underneath," spoke my companion." that rock is hollow. When the people of Kaban pound their rice and millet, they put it here, and beat it with these pestles. That was how they discovered this music of theirs."

Around the rock are now grouped a dozen women, ranging from those who have lost their molars to infants who can barely lift their pestles. At a signal from one of them, the orchestra begins.

Curiously, it has a sweet melodious fugue. A kind of tinkle at first, with little heaviness about it. The notes blend harmoniously, and as the time quickens they attain a definite allegro. Obligattos are accomplished by varying the number of beats of the large pestles to the small. It is suggestive of the kind of ensemble that might be obtained from a music box, a hand-organ and a guitar —were it possible to bring the latter into compatible moods.

Dusk softens the contours of the village huts, and the music breathes sweetly in the finer clarity of night air. It reaches suddenly into one, plucks something remote and unvoiced, something of pagan tenderness and the yearnings of youth. Somewhere, deep down, it touches a chord of wonderment and the swift dreams common to all races, all men.

But, abruptly, the pestles stop, the players rest. An old lady expectorates loudly, after which she lights her pipe. The little flame of the match illumines the circle of women whose grandfathers roamed these hills as free men and lords of their forests, unworried by Japanese who wished to curtail their singular desire for heads. But, ah, if they could awake from their troubled graves and, recovering their own lost heads, observe what an effeminate world it has become! Here, in the midst of their descendants, sits a lone white man, with neither a gun nor knife to prevent a savage adding his pate to the family shelf?

The old lady knocks out her pipe, and the women gather together again and sing. It is a tribal song, some saga of their heroes—their ancestors. Out over the lake their voices drift and the sound is good. Unlike any Oriental music: too plangent for that. In me their singing recalls Hawaii, and a line from that island's heritage of song creeps back to me:

Ohu Ohu Oahu, I ka ilima...

You've heard it in English now, "The Song of the Islands."

For long the singing continues. The song varies, drops from crescendo heights of magnificent tone strength to the repetition of a triad of notes in muted softness, falls lower still to a conventional pattern of monotonous chanting, but rises swiftly, toward the end, and finishes in a rush of dazzling staccato, like blurred wings, intense and exciting...

That's all there is, there isn't any more—because I forgot, as I said, to bring along any *sake*.

"But—only the women sing?" I ask the Chinese—Formosan.

"Yes, only the women. The music was composed in harvest seasons, long ago, when they ground grain. The men did none of the work. So.— —"

"They never found their voices?"

"Something like that. Anyway, they never take part in these peformances. They do a dance though. At New Moon the elders put on their best leather coats and feather caps, and do a slow dance."

The *Sin Fan* (aborigines) worshipped the sun, the moon and ancestors. To those who have come under their cultural influence the Japanese have furnished additional dieties, by way of Buddha, Shinto and the spirit of Prince Kitashirakawa, who, having had the misfortune to expire while the Japanese army was subjugating his pater's new southern colony, 35 years ago, has been made patron saint of Formosa. Officially, the Japanese declare that all but a few hundred of the aborigines now recognize the efficacy of Nippon gods: i.e., are "under control."

My investigations are not sufficiently complete for me to state how seriously one may take that phrase, "under control." According to the last figures of census, there are 84,177 barbarians surviving in the island today, and of these only the Taiyals, fiercest and most relentless of the tribes, still have a remnant that refuses to live under Japanese "protection." The number was estimated for me by the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, in Taihoku, at less than 500. They are on the east coast, which has never been completely explored; they still live, much as in early times, by fishing and hunting—occasionally heads.

The *aiyu-sen*, that a decade ago was 500 miles long, has now been drawn into a length shorter by 300 miles. Some years ago the Japanese were much criticized for their use of the *aiyu-sen*—an electrified barbed-wire fence erected to inclose the wildest of the tribesmen and discourage their attacks on border districts. Missionaries especially denounced it, after a number of the *Sin Fan* had electrocuted themselves. They called it "modern barbarism"—but the Japanese grinned, and reminded them that it was quite all right if such methods were used in fighting barbarians.

In compensation for the loss of their lands, the Japanese point out that they have brought "culture" to the savages, have built schools for them, hospitals, and a few modern villages. Wherever ambition lifts its head, it is said to be encouraged: there are numbers of graduate doctors, dentists and lawyers among the present generation of the "barbarians." The Government has built outposts high in the mountains, where the ex-head-hunters may come down and delight themselves with all the nicknacks purchasable at a Japanese general store—including unlimited quantities of the edifying *sake*.

How the subject mountain men feel about the present arrangement it is impossible to say. Those who think at all probably consider the bargain has not been entirely unequivocal. But it is doubtful if the majority are any more enthusiastic rooters for Dai Nihon than are the Igorots for Uncle Sam, or the Hindus for John Bull.

French to Continue Firm Policy in Indo-China

A recent telegram from Hanoi reviewed the situation in French Indo-China during October, Things were particularly bad at Thanh Quah, where on October 5, twenty were killed, on Oct. 6 sixty were killed, and on October 14 eight were killed.

Communist bands have been operating to the north of Annam, and although quickly dispersed have been able in some instances to cause serious depredations. Under these circumstances the French Colonial Government has decided to adopt extremely severe measures. The Governor, in agreement with the Annamite authorities, has announced that local chiefs and influential people will be held responsible for disorders in their territories.

The order further declares that the French authorities must institute immediate reprisals. Police forces will circulate in the regions affected by agitators in order to apprehend mischief-makers. Should they be hampered in the execution of their duties by the population, they are authorized to burn the villages as a measure of reprisal.

These strict orders are stated in an *A. R. I. P.* telegram to have already had a salutary effect and have sobered many natives whohad followed the Communists' appeal without consideration.

Absconding Chinese Immigrants to be Deported from Manila

Following an intensive search conducted for several weeks by agents of the bureau of customs and officials of the Philippine constabulary, 25 Chinese absconding immigrants were rounded up recently and are now in Manila awaiting deportation to China. The *Manila Bulletin* states that these Chinese immigrants came to the Islands more than one year ago and, after filing bonds for their provisional liberty, failed to return to the bureau of customs for investigation by the board of special inquiry. Their bonds as well as 30 others belonging to other Chinese immigrants were ordered confiscated.

Suspension of Newspapers in China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

According to a recent report from Peiping, a total of 12 Chinese newspapers and two local news agencies in the former Capital have suspended their functions as a result of the occupation of Peiping and Tienstin by the North-Eastern Forces. Some of these papers, it should be stated, closed their doors because of the lack of financial backing, while the majority of them suspended their service because of orders from the local military authorities. In view of the fact that these newspapers were chiefly the mouth-piece of the so-called Northern Military Coalition, the suspension of their issues means undoubtedly a definite seal of the propaganda activities of the Northern insurgents.

It may here be mentioned that Peiping has long been noted as an educational center, where newspaper enterprises have been so freely and rapidly developed in the past years that the New Thought Movement, through which current periodicals were the chief weapons, had found its origin there. Aside from the ordinary "big" papers, Peiping is probably second to that of Shanghai in its atmosphere to foster the growth of the "mosquito" or small papers. Owing to its territorial magnitude, and the literary taste of the populace, the local vernacular press has always assumed a popularity in the social life of the people in the Northern Metropolis.

These papers, recently closed, consisted of some of the best and the most popular dailies in the City before the days of the Yen-Feng rebellion early last spring, which had achieved a fame for being accurate and faithful chroniclers of current events. Among these, four were organs of the Shansi clique, three of the Kuominchun, three of the Reorganizationists, and two of insignificant connections. The following is a brief description of the general characteristics of these papers.

(a) General Yen Hsi-shan or the Shansi Organs

(1.) Hsin Chen Pao (新晨報). This paper was solely financed by General Yen, and functioned as the main mouth-piece of the Shansi militarists. It has been assuming, prior to its being taken over by the Shansi people, quite a good fame as being one of the best local papers for the past several years.

(2.) *Chuen Min Pao* (全民報). This daily was established when the rebellion of General Yen against the Central Government broke out early this year. It was being supported financially by the Peiping Gendarmerie Headquarters. A full devotion to the printing of war news has been characterized as the peculiar nature of its founders. It was just for this reason that a general distaste has been manifested among its readers.

(3.) Shih Huei Wan Pao (時會晚報). It was a journal on social affairs, and being subsidized by the Shansi leader, might be regarded as a sort of "mosquito" paper.

(4.) Hsin Min Wan Pao (新民晚報), an evening journal. It was organized by a combination of various interests but closely affiliated itself with the Shansi clique; was subsidized by the Peiping Gendarmerie Headquarters with a sum of $1,000 monthly.

(b.) Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang or the Kuominchun Organs

(1.) *Min Yin Jih Pao* (民晉日報). Prior to its being taken over by Marshal Feng, this paper was one of the most popular dailies, due chiefly to its objectiveness in presenting news stories and its neutral attitude toward the politico-military issues. Its circulation was among the highest in the local sale.

(2.) Ching Pao (京報). This paper was formerly under the editorship of the late Shao Pao-ping, who was executed some years ago because of some political complications. Since then it has been brought under the influence of Marshal Feng with a considerable monthly subsidy for its upkeep. It had at one time been taken over by the Central Government, and the name was changed to "Cheng Pao" (成報). When the rebellion of General Yen broke out last spring, it was again seized by Feng as his main propaganda organ.

(3.) Hua Pao (華報). Originally it was founded by some local commercial interests, but later was bought up by Marshal Feng. Its circulation was rather good.

(c) The Reorganizationists Organs

Prior to the arrival of Wang Ching-wei at Peiping, these papers had never made an appearance in the city. With the proposed scheme for the establishment of the ill-fated Opposition Government in Peiping, the first and

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foremost consideration was given to the opening of printing presses to conduct propaganda activities. Efforts were then made on this line, with the outcome of the following dailies:

(1.) Peiping Jih Pao (北平日報). This paper was organized by Chen Kung-pao himself, and being subsidized by various organs, noticeably with an allowance of $500 monthly from General Yen and some from the local Garrison Headquarters.

(2.) Chi Min Jih Pao (起民日報). It had an existence of not more than two months and was being mainly subsidized by the reorganizationists. Due to its proper management and able editorship it has been claimed, even in its short life, as one of the best papers and to have had a good circulation daily.

3. *Min Chu Jih Pao* (民主日報). This paper laid particular emphasis on Party affairs, and Chen Kung-pao was stated to have acted one time as its editor-in-chief.

Other Papers Belonging to Insignificant Groups

(1.) *Hsin Min Jih Pao* (新民日報). It was a labor paper undertaken by the local Party Headquarters, and was more interested in labor affairs.

(2) *Min Shan Hsiao Pao* (民生小報). It was an organ of the Western-Hill Clique, having a very limited circulation daily.

Regarding the two newly closed news agencies, the *Asiatic*, and the *Hsin Min*, they were practically of no significance because their service was confined solely to their own localities. The most interesting fact in this connection is that some of these news agencies were organized to serve news to one particular paper only.

As soon as the suspension of the above mentioned dailies was effected, representatives of the North-Eastern authorities were immediately sent to take over their management and operation. It is thus to be expected that some of these long famous dailies will shortly be able to reappear in the former Capital under the new management of the present regime.

HWANG CHING-SHU

Peiping, October 23, 1930.

The Movies and China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

No youth of either sex in a treaty port or in a large city can be regarded as a modern if he or she has not seen a dozen moving pictures. The boy or girl may forget to prepare his or her lessons, but will not fail to tell you of the film to be shown at a cartain theater should it prove attractive, charming or thrilling as it is advertised to be. One is certain to find all cinema theatres crowded with people despite the universal commercial depression now prevailing in this treaty port, due to communist activities as a result of the incessant civil warfare. This being so, let us find out the causes which have made movie so popular in the world especially in this country.

Instinctively, it is much easier for a human being to be led astray than to the right path. It takes no pains to encourage people to indulge in opium-smoking, gambling, prostitution and such like vices but it would be a herculean task to make people habitually industrious, constant, patient, enterprising, patriotic and clean. There would be little difference between man and other animals if the former are deprived of education and free from conventions and ethics.

There is no questioning the honest aim of the film inventor, but it is a great pity that he is now utilized by all people who intend to make a fortune out of it. Regardless of what evil effects their pictures would bring upon the movie goers, the film manufacturers do their utmost to employ the best talented men to invent the most sensational stories about murders, robbery, thievery, piracy and love-making. Now and then, they will not fail to produce a few pictures depicting the backwardness, brutality, uncleanness and barbarism of the so-called inferior races, in order to make such pictures a good laughing stock for the white people. It is very seldom, if ever, to find a single picture worth seeing, from the educational and moral point of view.

It is probable that the West has unconsiously reaped the evil effects which their unscrupulous film manufacturers have sown as regards robbery and kidnapping. Before China's impact with the West, there were very few, if any cases of kidnapping and robbery such as is now happening at Shanghai. Undoubtedly, there are many other causes which have brought such recurrence but without pictures depicting how to carry out a daring robbery or kidnapping, they might not be so effective as they are to-day. It is deeply regretful that sometimes such happenings befall to the Western at Shanghai as well.

Whenever a love picture is shown, it will not fail to draw a crowded audience, particularly from the student class. The frequent kissing and embracing will be quite enough to arouse the sexual passion of the youths, when there is nothing in their brains concerning hygiene. Taking what has been shown in the film as a reality, they discard their studies, thinking there is nothing so important and so holy as love in the world. They have never troubled themselves to think that such pictures are merely made to amuse people and there is no truth whatever about their stories. From the film they also learn dancing which is considered as equally requisite in order to keep pace with the times. The flimsy dressing of fashionable girls to-day is no doubt an imitation from the film. Aside from demoralizing the youths upon whom largely depends the future of China, it tends to render them inactive when they are disappointed in their lovemaking.

It is imperative for the authorities to strictly censor, in the real sense of the word, all imported and home made films and impose severe fines on the perpetrators if anything which is detrimental to peace and morality should be found. Opium has weakened our body and the movies are poisoning our minds.

HU CHENG.

Hankow, Oct. 18.

No Faith in "Pacts"

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

In your issue of September 27 Mr. Senex described his "Apply the Kellogg Pact to China" as a proper remedy to settle China's internal struggles between Chiang and Yen-Feng. Mr. Senex is absurd and I wonder if he would also prescribe the same remedy for the English-Indian Headache or the South Americans.

If Mr. Senex is a Chinese patriot and is trying to bring peace to China, I should recommend him to take up a little study of American or Western History. At the same time I refer him to C. Y. W. Meng's article in the *Chinese Nation* on September 17 or his "Conflicting Opinions on Present Situation" in the *China Weekly Review* of September 27.

There would not be another Dr. Hu Shih if one only could see and perceive. The writer always becomes disgusted with Pacts and writings like Mr. Senex's; they always get on my nerves.

A READER IN MEDAN.

Medan, Sumatra, Oct. 10, 1930

Foreign Privileges in China to Disapppear Shortly: Shanghai May be an Exception

Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far East Section of the Department of Commerce, in a statement made in Washington recently said that American extraterritorial privileges and similar privileges of other nations as well will soon be abolished. "There is an almost universal belief on the part of foreigners in Shanghai," said Mr Moser, "that extraterritoriality will be completely abolished within five years through sheer force of Chinese pressure. The only possible exception is the area including Shanghai and extending toward the sea, including the mouths of the Yangtze, but many believe it will disappear there also."

Mr. Moser, who had just completed a study of Oriental markets, added that Americians need not expect to see a large volume of trade developing in China in the near future, for the reason that "with the cessation of civil wars and the restoration of anything like peaceful conditions, it will be surprising to see China's production of cotton, and growth of cotton mills, develop faster than anywhere else in the world." Local industry will thus, so far as the cotton trade is concerned at any rate, keep ahead of the Chinese demand, in Mr. Moser's opinion.

American Kidnapped Banker Returns Home—Family Outwits Kidnappers

Karl Yocum, the millionaire bank president who was kidnapped at Galva, Illinois last week by Chicago gangsters, returned to his home October 29. The family of Mr. Yocum refused to take the police into their confidence and the first report was that the family had paid the $50,000 ransom demanded by the kidnappers. Later reports, however, indicated that the family had outwitted the kidnappers and that the package which was supposed to contain money had in it only a block of wood.

Statistics on Tientsin Textile Industries, 1928

(*Nankai Service, October 20*)

The textile industries, which constitute the largest among all industries in Tientsin, are divided into four branches, namely, cotton spinning, carpet weaving, rayon and cotton weaving, and hosiery knitting. Of these four branches, cotton spinning, which is the largest, is carried on under the modern machine economy on a large scale. The other three branches are handicraft in nature, organized chiefly into workshops, not factories.

As shown in the following table there are altogether 791 establishments in the four branches of the industry during 1928,* employing $23,909,808 capital, 223,000 spindles, 1,200 power looms, 7,554 handlooms, 1,265 knitting frames, and 37,849 workers. These establishments consume a total of $37,389,039 in raw materials, and produce an output to the value of $46,249,826. Except in cotton spinning where only 1,459 children under sixteen years of age are employed, out of a total working force of 16,798, the other three industries, being handicraft in nature, resort principally to the employment of apprentice labor. Here it is generally true that the smaller the industry, the higher the percentage of apprentice labor employed. Thus, hosiery knitting, the smallest, employs 72% of apprentice labor, or 1,159 out of 1,610; rayon and cotton weaving, the second, employs 65%, or 5,117 out of 7,873; while carpet weaving, the largest, employs only 28%, or 3,262 out of 11,568.

Statistics on Tientsin Textile Industries, 1928-29

Item	Cotton spinning	Carpet weaving	Rayon & Cotton weaving	Hosiery knitting	Total
No. establishments	6	303	328	154	791
Capital invested	$20,990,000	$2,053,688	$ 685,980	$ 180,140	$23,909,808
No. looms or frames	1,200	2,749	4,805	1,265	10,019
No. spindles	223,000				223,000
No. workers	16,798	11,568	7,873	1,610	37,849
Raw materials consumed	$27,496,800	$3,800,340	$5,128,225	$ 963,674	$37,389,039
Value of output	$33,650,000	$5,067,120	$6,991,103	$1,541,603	$46,249,826

*It may be noted that the statistics for the two industries, hosiery knitting and rayon and cotton weaving, apply to the year 1929.

Chinese Students Union in London Celebrates Republic's Anniversary

The Chinese Students' Union in London celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic October 10 by a lunch at which a few British friends were present. The principal guest was the Chinese Minister. Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, and the principal host was S. Sze, his son, the president of the Students' Union. Dr. Sze, the Minister, in responding to the toast of the Republic, said that progress was a pedestrian, not a motorist. Mr. Silcock, of the Universities China Committee, and secretary of the China Society, and Sir E. Dennison Ross, chairman of the China Society and director of the School of Oriental Studies, made speeches of warm friendliness to China, and especially to the Chinese students in Great Britain,

Douglas Jenkins Succeeds Mr. Cunningham on Court of Consuls

J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, in a recent letter to the Municipal Council stated that the vacancy on the Court of Consuls caused by the departure on leave of absence of E. S. Conningham has been filled by the election of Douglas Jenkins, Consul-General for the United States of America. The judges of the Court are now:—Mr. Shigemitsu, Consul-General for Japan; J. F. Brenan, Consul-General for Great Britain; Douglas Jenkins, Consul-General for the United States of America. The office of the Secretary of the Court, E. A. Long, will remain in the premises of the American Consulate General until further notice.

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By Tsao Lien-en

Chinese Cotton Industry, 1930
By Fang Fu-an

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Notes on Chinese Labor Population
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Lessons for the Silkmen in the Present Crisis

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

OUR silkmen have never prepared themselves to meet any crisis, even though it is bound to come, inasmuch as every business man knows that no industry will go on merrily without adversities. When the crisis is actually at the threshold, they will instantly find that they are in a state of insolvency, and that they have no alternative but to close down their establishments. At the eleventh hour they solicit assistance from the government, but, to their dismay, the assistance from that source is not always reliable. This is exactly the situation they are now in. The market is going from bad to worse; silks and cocoons are stored in the godowns without market; banks refuse to advance any money on silks and cocoons; and the filatures in Central China are closed down in wholesale fashion. To all intents and purposes, the present crisis is one of the worst, if not the worst, in the annals of our silk industry. While the writers on the present silk situation are apt to portray the dark side of the picture, and to draw the conclusion that the end of China's silk industry is not far off, I, however, look upon it from a different angle. It is, of course, ridiculous to cheer up our down-hearted silk-men by magnifying the future prospects, when the future does not shed any ray of hope; but what I have in mind is that from the present crisis our silkmen will learn some good lessons, by means of which they can rebuild their business in the future on a more solid basis. The parable of the old man on the border who lost a horse might turn out to be a blessing. It has often been quoted by the Chinese to console their friends who have lost something of value, and it can likewise be applied to our silkmen. Aside from the depression of foreign silk markets, which is principally held responsible for the present crisis, our silkmen will learn some other causes which, taking all in all, contribute to make the present situation still tenser. They will learn that their capital is small, that their manufacturing cost is high, that their factory management is unscientific, and that their marketing methods are poor. I will discuss these causes.

Cocoon Quality Must Be Improved

That most of our silk filatures are operated on a very small capital is an open secret. In Central China there are about 162 silk filatures, but more than half of them are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy, whose capital is not over Tls. 30,000. To start the business a few men get together with a little capital and rent a factory. They buy a few months' supply of cocoons with the money borrowed from the bank, and store the cocoons in the bank's godowns on mortgage. From time to time they pay back the bank with the money realized from the selling of their silk in order to take out more cocoons. In this way they keep their establishment running. In a word they run the business not for the sake of business, but for the sake of speculation. When a storm comes they instantly encounter the hardship of financing their operation, and their inevitable fate is to go to the wall. By all means, the present crisis will give a severe blow to the filatures of such a nature, and it is a foregone conclusion that all of them will temporarily pass out of the picture. With the small filatures eliminated, the filatures left behind will be comparatively well-organized. It is hoped that the future expansion of China's silk industry will be built around this nucleus. In order to strengthen their position, some of the filatures might be amalgamated into a big corporation, which will operate a chain of filatures in the different cocoon-producing centers. When the business is operated on a large scale, it can afford to adopt better machines, to secure expert service, and to do its own marketing. Means should be also devised to induce the wealthy people to invest money in the silk industry, and in the meantime to discourage those enterprising ones from putting up small filatures for the purpose of speculation.

That the cost of production of China silk is high is alse a patent fact. In the manufacture of silk, the cost of cocoons amounts to about 75% of the total cost of production. Therefore to better the quality of cocoons is a prerequisite to the bringing down of the cost of production of our silk. The truth of this statement has long been recognized by our far-sighted silkmen, who together with many agencies have worked strenuously to introduce disease-free eggs to the cocoon-producing centers. Limited by financial resources, their progress is steady but slow. Therefore it will take decades before their efforts can bring in any appreciable results. In order to get quick results, it is hoped that henceforth our silkmen will unite their efforts to introduce this reforma. In Japan it takes about four piculs of dry cocoons to make one picul of raw silk; but in China it will take five or six piculs of dry cocoons to make one picul of raw silk. This difference will account for the high cost of China silk, hence the failure of our silkmen to compete with the Japanese in selling their products in the foreign markets. Besides the improvement of the quality of cocoons, our silkmen should realize that it is not safe to depend for their supply upon the Spring crop only. The past two years have shown them that when the Spring crop is poor, they will immediately be faced with a shortage of cocoons. Therefore our silkmen should spare no efforts to educate the people in the cocoon-producing centers to rear the silkworms in the Autumn. Much headway has already been made in the introduction of Autumn silkworms in some districts, and before long the yielding of two crops in one year will become popular elsewhere in Central China. With the supply of cocoons assured and their quality improved, we shall turn our attention to the next topic, factory management, which has also much to do with the cost of our silk.

It is beyond a shadow of doubt that scientific management is still a new thing to Chinese silkmen. As a rule, the organization of a filature is very primitive; its departments are arbitrarily divided, and its personnel is not properly trained. Of the filatures in Central China, many are so antiquated and dilapidated, that they should have been torn down long ago and in their places new filatures built. The Japanese model should be followed. In the filatures the light and ventilation systems are poor, and the working conditions insanitary. Under such unfavorable conditions we naturally can not expect the female workers to produce silk of good quality. In a word a filature with bad management and poor equipment will entail a great waste, which in turn enhances the cost of production. In order to promote efficiency and to curtail waste, scientific management must be introduced into our filatures.

Poor Market Methods

With a view to promoting the sale of our silk within and without the country, we should immediately improve our method of marketing. Hitherto Chinese silk has been sold to the foreign buyers through exporting houses, and there is no direct contact between the Chinese producers and foreign consumers. As a result the Chinese producers have no knowledge as to foreign requirements and general business conditions abroad. The information they happen to pick up largely emanates from the exporting houses. Thus our silkmen are constantly at the mercy of foreign exporters. With filatures operated on a large scale, they can afford to open up their own sales offices in the foreign markets. In this way they can approach the foreign consumers directly and learn their needs and requirements. In this respect we can learn much from the Japanese silkmen, who have either established their own sales offices or appointed their own representatives in the American market. Besides the foreign markets our silkmen should not lose sight of the domestic market. China is not only a silk-producing country, but also a silk-consuming country. For ages our people have adopted silk as the fabric of their wearing apparel. But recently, imported cotton and woollen fabrics have become the vogue among the Chinese public, and nowadays we do not often see Chinese in silk gowns. This change of taste has affected very much our silk industry. Therefore our silkmen should not only extend the sale of their silk in foreign markets, but also in the domestic market.

The above observations, though they are general in nature, will serve to remind our silkmen of problems which they are apt to lose sight of. It is true that conditions could hardly be any worse, but after the cloud there will be sunshine. Our silkmen should utilize the present opportunity to reorganize their industry and to rebuild their business on a more solid basis.

French Mixed Court to be Converted into Purely Chinese Institution

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (according to *Kuo Min*) has formulated a program for the reorganization of the French Mixed Court in Shanghai. Negotiations regarding the matter will be opened between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Wilden, French Minister, upon the latter's arrival at Nanking. The Court is to be converted into a purely Chinese Court, similar to the District Court in the International Settlement.

Five "Wonder" Women of Mukden

(North China Star, Oct. 28)

There are five "wonder" women in Mukden, according to Miss Kuo Feng-min, the first Chinese woman to pass the Hopei civil service examination held a year ago for budding magistrates. Miss Kuo recently returned from Mukden, where she interviewed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and pleaded on behalf of her fellow magistrates that their civil service rights be recognized by the new regime in Hopei.

The first wonder woman is Madame Chang Hsueh-liang, whose maiden name is Miss Yu Feng-chih. "Madame Chang comes from a well-known family in Mukden," continued Miss Kuo, "but there is nothing arrogant or aristocratic in her bearing. Just like her distinguished husband, who commands the loyalty of all the civil and military leaders in Manchuria, Madame Chang is the logical leader of Manchurian women. If she wants to have anything done, let her make known her wishes and many will immediately come forward to assist her. Last year, when hostilities broke out between Manchuria and Soviet Russia on the border, she took an active part in organizing comfort corps for the Chinese soldiers. In the recent drive for funds to aid the Fengtien flood sufferers, Madame Chang again took the lead."

Gives Away 4 Millions

The second concubine of the late General Wu Chun-shen, tupan of Heilungkiang, is another wonder woman in the opinion of Miss Kuo. "Her husband left her a large fortune, but she is not the sort of woman who spends all of her time in playing Mah Jong or frequenting the theatre. Instead she gave a large sum, estimated at $4,000,000 for educational purposes in Heilungkiang. She is keenly interested in woman's education and plans to establish a factory in Tientsin for women. She admires the way in which J. D. Rockefeller employs his millions and intends to establish a foundation along the same lines as the Rockefeller Foundation."

Establishes Factory

The third wonder woman of Mukden is Mrs. Liu Feng-tso, wife of the vice chancellor of the north-eastern university, nee Tso Shen-yi. She assists Madame Wu in her educational enterprises. Another eminent woman is Miss Han Wen-hsiang. A graduate of a woman's physical education school in Shanghai, Miss Han devotes her property of $8,000 in real estate, inherited from her late father, to the establishment of a woman's factory and a physical training school for women.

Relative of Emperor

The fifth wonder woman is the wife of a Mongolian prince, whose maiden name is Miss Chu Ju-po. "According to popular gossip, this princess is related to the ex-Manchu royal family and is a cousin of the Emperor Kwang Hsü, but whenever this is brought to her attention, she indignantly denies it. She is 31 years old but has 11 children. She takes great care in the education of her children, who are taught Chinese, Mongolian, Japanese and Manchurian languages in addition to music and sports. She has opened a special garden in her house, where the children may play and amuse themselves. Every month the children give an entertainment, which is often joined by children from other families. The prince himself often attends these meetings and distributes prizes to the children. All over Mukden this family is known as the model family," Miss Kuo coucluded.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1199

Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Wednesday, the 12th November, 1930, the anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 3rd November, 1930.

The CHINESE NATION

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOL. I, No. 21

November 5, 1930

Industrial Conference

Highways in China

Foreign Corporations

Nanking and the China Merchants' S. N. Co.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Mukden Educational Budget $1,270,000

The budget for government schools and libraries in Liaoning (Fengtien province), will amount to $1,270,000, according to a report from Mukden on Oct. 29. The budget represents an increase of $123,000 over the preceding year.

Transplanting 10,000 Families

The Famine Relief Association of the Northeastern Province has formulated a plan for sending 10,000 Chinese families from the recently flooded districts of Suichung, Shihhsien and Taian, Fengtien province, to the Hsingan district of northern Heilungkiang province. They will be given free land in the new district.

Plan for Dredging of Yangtsze

The plan for the dredging and improvement of the Yangtsze River between Hankow and Woosung, which has been worked out by the Yangtsze River Conservancy Board in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and the National Reconstruction Commission, has been approved by the National Executive Yuan at Nanking.

New Railway Station at Mukden

A new railway station for the Peiping-Liaoning railway at Mukden, which has been under construction for several months, has been completed, according to a *Kuo Min* report from Mukden on Oct. 29. The new station is said to be the most modern and efficient in the country, being equipped with the latest appliances for handling traffic.

New Cars for Shantung Railway

Thirty new railway cars ordered several months ago in Belgium by the Ministry of Railways, were delivered on Oct. 29 at Tsingtao and shortly will be placed in service on the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. A further shipment is expected shortly. The purchase of these shipments of railway rolling stock was financed through the Belgian share of the Boxer Indemnity.

Uniform Weights and Measures

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has announced a conference on Nov. 10 to discuss steps for the adoption and enforcement of the new metric system of weights and measures throughout the country. Regulations have already been adopted for licensing manufacturers of the new system scales and measures, as well as the appointment of Government inspectors.

More Chinese Cadets to England

A second group consisting of ten Chinese naval cadets will depart shortly for England, according to a report of the National Ministry of the Navy on Nov. 1. These cadets are being trained in England under a Sino-British agreement made last year which provides British assistance in the training of the personnel and development of the Chinese naval establishment.

Reduced Freight Rates on Coal

The Shantung Coal Merchants Guild on Nov. 2 petitioned the Ministry of Railways for a continuance of reduced rates on coal shipped over the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, the petition stating that reduced rates had made Shantung coal available in various parts of the country, whereas an increase in rates will make the cost prohibitive in competition with foreign coal.

U. S. Farming Expert for China

The National Ministry of Agriculture and Mining announced on Nov. 1 that an American agricultural expert had been employed for advising Chinese farmers in the production of wheat and rice, particularly in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. The salary of the expert will be paid jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the provincial governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

All Must Wear Native Clothing After Nov. 12

The Nanking city headquarters of the Kuomintang has recommended to the Central Party Headquarters that beginning from Nov. 12 all members of the Kuomintang should be required to wear clothing composed of fabrics manufactured in China. The recommendation stated that Kuomintang members should set an example for the whole country in the consumption of home manufactured goods.

Law of Family Relations

The final draft of the much-discussed "Law of Family Relations and Law of Succession," has been completed by the law drafting committee of the Legislative Yuan and has been submitted to Hu Han-ming of the Legislative Yuan and Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan. After they have completed their inspection of the draft it will be submitted to the general session of the Legislative Yuan for final consideration and passage.

Yellow River Bridge Repaired

According to a dispatch from Chengchow, Honan on Oct. 2, the repairs on the Peiping-Hankow railway bridge across the Yellow River at Chengchow, Honan, have been completed and military transportation is now possible. The bridge was damaged at the time of the retreat of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops from Chengchow and Kaifeng. Through traffic on the Peiping-Hankow railway will be resumed by Nov. 15 according to a report of the Ministry of Railways.

Immigration Tax in Dutch Indies

Tai Ming-fu, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, has notified the National Goverment that the Netherlands Government has agreed to give further consideration to the Chinese protest against an immigration tax charged against foreigners in the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch authorities explained that the tax affected all foreigners, but fell more heavily on Chinese because of the large number of Chinese immigrants. The matter has now been referred to the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies for further consideration.

Japan-Manchuria Freight Conference

A *Rengo* report from Tokyo on Oct. 30 stated that the Japanese Ministry of Railways had decided to hold a Japan-Manchuria freight transportation conference in the middle of next January. The conference is expected to last for about ten days and will consider matters pertaining to freight transportation between Japan and Manchuria by way of Korea, Dairen and Vladivostok. The report stated that a passenger-traffic conference is now sitting in Dairen which is being attended by representatives of Japanese railways and steamship lines.

Another Model Prison for Shanghai

The National Judicial Yuan on Oct. 29 announced plans for the early construction of another model prison for the confinement of criminals in the Shanghai district. The new building, which will occupy an area of about 16 acres, will be designed in accordance with the latest western ideas pertaining to prison construction. Similar model prisons are also to be constructed at Canton, Tientsin, Hankow and Nanking. The proposal will be submitted to the forthcoming 4th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Anniversary of Railway Ministry

Representatives of the National Ministry of Railways and other departments of the National Government in Nanking held a meeting on Nov. 1 in celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the establishment of the Railway Ministry. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways presided at the meeting and delivered an address emphasizing the need of faith and perseverance on the part of officials responsible for constructive work. The Ministry of Railways was formerly a department of the Ministry of Communications, but was made a separate ministry following the establishment of the National Government.

Rendition of French Mixed Court

A report from Nanking by the *Kuo Min* service on Oct. 30 stated that negotiations shortly are to be opened by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Wilden, French Minister, for adjusting the status of the Mixed Court in the Shanghai French Concession. The report stated that the Ministry of Justice had formulated a plan for converting the Freneh court into a Chinese court in conformity with the provisions of Chinese judicial law. OnlyChinese laws and ordinances will be applied, similar to the practice in the Special District Court that replaced the Mixed Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

South African Regulations

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with the British Government in regard to certain restrictive regulations recently adopted by the Union of South Africa. The protest, which originated with the Chinese Consul-General in South Africa, stated that the authorities there had ceased issuing commercial licenses to Chinese merchants in that country. The Consul-General stated that the new regulations were contrary to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between China and Great Britain which specifically permits Chinese merchants to trade in the U. S. of South Africa.

Air Ministry for Nanking

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency report from Nanking on Nov. 1 the National Government may shortly convert the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War into an Air Ministry. The suggestion was made in connection with plans recently adopted for a general reorganization of the Ministry of War, following the conclusion of the recent fighting. The arsenal department in future will be handled by a committee while the military funds department will be converted into a Paymaster-General's office. The offices of field-commander, held during the war by Generals Han Fu-chu, Liu Chih, Ho Chen-chun and Chen Tiao-yuen as well as the 1st, 2nd and 3rd army corps and the main reserve units are to be abolished.

Five New Office Buildings For Shanghai

The trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Saturday, Nov. 1 listed four new office buildings either under construction or upon which construction is shortly to start in Shanghai. The structures are the Christian Literature Society, 9-stories, to be located on Museum Road; China Baptist Publication Society, 7-stories, on Yuen Ming yuen Road; new theater with seating capacity for 2,000, to be located on Haining Road; new office building, 8-stories, to be located on Central Road; new plant for the Llewellyn Mineral Water Company, to be located on Yulin Road.

In addition to the new buildings, there was unveiled in the Shanghai French Concession on Monday, Nov. 3 an 85-foot memorial tower constructed in memory of Gen. Chen Chi-mei, the first Tutuh of Shanghai and one of the original members of the Tungmenghui, the society which preceded the Kuomintang. The monument is located on Boulevard des Deux Republiques near Fang Hsia Road, West Gate. Funds for the construction of the tower, which will be known as the Chen Yin-shih Memorial, were donated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, former Mayor Huang of Shanghai, Mayor Chang Chung and others. The monument is 13 feet square at the base and rises to 85 feet and is surmounted by an urn. The type of construction is Chinese and constitutes a modernization of the memorial pagoda familar to China.

More German Military Advisers for National Government

According to a dispatch from Berlin on Oct. 31, transmitted through the new French news service (A. R. I. P.), the National Government is planning the employment of further German military advisers, the object being to train further model army divisions. The dispatch stated:

"According to information from a well-informed source, such advisers would be in the personal service of the Commander-in-Chief and would not be responsible to anyone else.

"As it is well known that the Chinese Legation here is in direct touch with the Commander-in-Chief's Secretariat, from which it receives its orders, the German Government has emphasized that it remains as distinctly aloof from the efforts to obtain such military advisers as it does from the supplying of arms to China by other countries in Europe through the medium of German organizations. The Reich's Foreign Minister, also, has repeatedly expressed his determination not to interfere with military affairs in China.

"In these circumstances, the authorities believe that the organization of an army such as that supposedly planned by the Commander-in-Chief is not practicable.

"The object underlying these efforts on the part of the Nanking Government to obtain advisers of many nationalities is believed to be connected with a desire for an international collaboration at Nanking, which would contribute to the unification of the country, the preservation of peace, and remedying of economic conditions."

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

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Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

Chinese Urged to Participate in Indian Trade

The Chinese *Kuo Wen* news service on Oct. 30 circulated a report from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai stating that the Chinese Consul-General, C. F. Leo, stationed at Calcutta, had sent a further appeal to Chinese merchants to establish connections in India. Mr. Leo's report stated that the Indian anti British movement had resulted in the loss of at least one-fourth of British trade with India and that a great opportunity existed for non-British merchants to participate in the Indian trade The Chinese Consul-General recommended that a strong delegation of Chinese merchants be sent to India immediately to investigate the opportunities for Chinese goods. He stated that heretofore Chinese silks and other products in the Indian market had been handled by Europeans, but that recently there had been formed in Madras a Sino-Indian Trading Society for the promotion of direct Chinese-Indian merchandising. Mr. Leo's letter claimed that the action of the British authorities in imprisoning the Indian nationalist leader Ghandi had largely been responsible for the boycott of British goods by the Indian people.

New Rehabilitation Loan for Fifty Millions

The National State Council on Nov. 31 promulgated regulations governing the issue of a new national loan to be known as the "19th Year Rehabilitation Short-term Treasury Notes." The amount of the loan, was stated to be $50,000,000, the proceeds of which, according to a report by the official *Kuo Min* news agency, will be used for rehabilitation following the recent civil war.

The Noltes, bearing interest at eight (8) per mille per mensem (9.6 per cent per annum), will be issued at 98. Redemption of the entire loan will be completed in monthly instalments within a period of 66 months, i.e. by the end of April, 1936, to be commenced from the first month of issue. During each of the first six months, one per cent. of the loan will be redeemed; during the succeeding 10 months, 1.2 per cent monthly; from the 17th to the 50th months, 1.6 per cent monthly; from 61st to the 61th. 1.8 per cent monthly; last two months, 1.2 per cent monthly. A definite portion of the increased Customs revenue will be earmarked by the Ministry of Finance and deposited monthly by the Inspector-General of Customs in accordance with the amount specified in the amortization table for the account of the Sinking Fund Committee to meet payment of interest and redemption of principal of the loan. The Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are designated as official agencies to make the necessary payments.

Railway Revenues Show Decline for First Half 1930

The total revenue from Chinese railways from January to August 1930, aggregated $57,869,415 as compared with $61,785,508 during the identical period in 1929, according to a report issued by the bureau of railway statistics, Ministry of Railways. The decrease in profits amounts to $3,916,093 or 6.34 per cent.

The total number of passengers carried in the 1930 period reached a figure of 25,963,303 an increase of 1,030,-675 over the same period of 1929. Freight shipments dropped lightly, 10,245,465 tons being carried as compared with 10,693,835 during last year, a decline of 4,19 per cent.

The revenue accruing from paysenger service aggregated $27,928,446 as against $30,184,453 in 1929, a drop of $2,256,007 or 7.47 percent.

The revenue accrued from payments reached a mark of $28.316,102 as compared to $30,294,821 during last year. This is a decline of $1,978,719 or 6.53 per cent.

Figures listed as miscellaneous totaled $1,624.867 as compared with $1,306,234 in 1929, an increase of 318,633 or 24.39 per cent,

During the month of August a decrease of 31.56 per cent is revealed, the total revenue amounting to $4,848,678 as against $7,084,579 in the same month of last year,

The number of passengers carried also showed a drop, 2,828,332 recorded as compared to 3,048,864 during August 1930, The decrease amounts to 7.23 per cent.

Freight shipments fell off 212,636 tons or 17,58 per cent, the total tonnage being 997,157 as against 1,209,798 in 1929.

Revenue from passenger service aggregated $2,495,162 as compared with $3,583,746, a decline of $1,088,584 or 30,-38 per cent.

The value of freight shipments reached a figure of $2,170,212, a decrease of $1,041,152 as compared with $3,211,364 in August 1929. This is a drop of 32,24 per cent.

Miscellaneous listings decline 36,68 per cent, the figure being $183,304 as against $289.469 in 1929.

Hopei (Chihli) Provincial Capital Removed to Tientsin

The National State Council on Nov. 1 approved a petition by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to remove the Hopei (Chihli) provincial capital from Peiping to Tientsin. In Marshal Chang's petition he stated that the geographical and political position of Tientsin made that city preferable to Peiping as the provincial headquarters. Prior to the Nationalist occupation of Hopei province the capital was at Paotingfu, but later was removed to Peiping. When Yen Hsi-shan established his Northern Military Coalition headquarters in Peiping, he ordered the provincial capital removed to Tientsin.

The National State Council on Nov. 1 also announced the personnel of the new Hopei provincial government, the names being as follows,

Wang Shu-chang, Chairman (who was appointed on Sept. 27);

Wang Yu-ku, also concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs;

Yao Hung, also concurrently Commissioner of Finance;

Chang Chien-an, also concurrently Commissioner of Education;

Lin Cheng-shiu, also concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction;

Chang Ping-yi, also concurrently Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining;

Ho Yu-fong, also concurrently Commissioner of Industry and Commerce;

Yen Chih-yi and Chen Pao-chuan, members.

Direct Service on Tientsin-Pukow Railway Opened Oct. 30

Through service on the Tientsin-Pukow railway between Shanghai and Tientsin was resumed on Oct. 30, after many months of disrupted traffic due to the civil war situation. According to the announcement of the Ministry of Railways, one through express will be run each way daily, the service requiring 36 hours from Pukow (opposite Nanking) to Peiping.

In reference to the future administration of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, *Reuters* correspondent at Nanking, in a dispatch dated Oct. 29 stated:—"Although Shansi troops evacuated Shantung and Chihli Provinces several weeks ago and troop movements along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have ceased for some time, the reopening of through traffic on the Railway has been held up. During the time of Shansi occupation of the northern section of the railway, General Yen Hsi-shan appointed Chu Kwang-ting Director-General of the line. In spite of repeated negotiations, Mr. Chu refused to hand over the northern section of the line to the Ministry of Railways, even after the Manchurian forces had taken over the administration of the Peking and Tientsin areas. In his communications to the Pukow Office, which is the head office of the line, Mr. Chu continued to address the latter office as the Southern Branch Office."

Trains between Pukow and Tientsin could only run by sections. Mr. Sun Ho-kao, who was appointed director-general of the line by the National Government, made every effort to arrange for the resumption of through traffic but without avail. Recently, Mr. Sun submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Ministry of Railways outlining his difficulties and asked for permission to resign. Following the receipt of his memorandum, negotiations were opened between the Ministry of the Railways and the Manchurian authorities in an endeavour to arrange a satisfactory settlement of the deadlock.

It is now learned that the Manchurian authorities have agreed to the removal of the railway officials appointed by the Shansi group. Chu Kwang-ting will become Director-General of the Chengtai Railway, in Shansi province, and the Shansi-appointed assiatant- director of the Tsinpu line will be made Director-General of the Tsang-Shih Railway. Hereafter, the administration of the entire Tsinpu line will be under the Head Office at Pukow.

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22 Missionaries Seized by Bandits in Last Half Year

The following are the names, nationalities, dates and places of capture, and other details of the 22 missionaries taken prisoner by bandits, or "Red" armies, in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, since the end of April, as reported by *Reuter*:

Name	Nationality	Date of Capture	Place	Remarks
1. Father P. Laffan	British	April 26	Sientaochen Hupeh	Whereabouts detained
2. Father J. Lineham	British	April 26	Sientaochen Hupeh	,,
3. Father Dalgo	Spanish	April 30	Anhwei	(now held Honan)
4. Father Avito	Spanish	April 30	Anhwei	(now held Honan)
5. Father Fernandez	Spanish	June 28	Nanhsieh Hunan	(now held near Shasi)
6. Father L. Brugnetti	Italian	Aug. 15	Shekichen Honan	(released Oct. 16)
7. Father Macchesini	Italian	Sept. 14	Suihsien Hupeh	(released Sept. 21)
8. Rve. Bert N. Nelson	American	Oct. 5	Kwangshan Honan	(now held Hwangan Hupeh)
9. Miss Evenson	American	Oct. 16	Loshan	(released Oct. 24)
10. Rev. K. N. Tvedt	Norwegian	Oct. 16	Loshan	(now held Hwangan, Hupeh)
11. Bishop C. Migniani	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian, Kiangsi.	(released Oct. 15)
12. Father de Jenlis	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(released Oct. 15)
13. Father Barbato	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(believed held South Kiangsi)
14. Father Ed. Capozzi	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
15. Father Purino	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
16. Father Thieffry	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
17. Sister Rognoni	Italian	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
18. Sister Rosario Ramo	Filipino	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
19. Sister Marie Leport	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
20. Sister A. Merie	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
21. Sister Larmichant	French	Oct. 5	Kian	(,,)
22: Father von Arx	Swiss	Oct. 16	Pengtseh, Kiangsi	(held near Pengtseh)

UMMARY

American Italian, French, British, Spanish, and Swiss Missionaries.

Captured 22
Released 5

Canadian Trade Minister Urges Economic Stabilization of Asia

In a speech at a luncheon in London October 27, Mr. Stevens, the Canadian Minister of Trade, suggested that the greatest problem today was to bring about economic stabilization in Asia and the Orient where, he said, millions of people for the past half century had been suffering from a reduction in their purchasing power until now they were virtually unable to purchase anything at all. Mr. Stevens said he did not suggest that the British Empire should abandon the gold standard, but that it should give some lead to the world by which the normal functions of commerce should operate and the products of the various countries of the Empire and other countries might profitably and equitably be interchanged.

Anthropologist Says Chinese and Hawaiians Are Producing Perfect Type

H. L. Shapiro, an anthropologist from the American Museum of Natural History, recently declared that the Chinese and the native Hawaiians, have come very close to producing the perfect human type, a result which is arrived at without the benefit of science. Doctor Shapiro, who has been making a close study of human genetics in the Hawaiian islands, says that the recombination of traits as manifest in the Chinese and early Hawaiians make for a gain in intellect and achievement rather than a decline. Many outstanding men in the islands today trace their lineage to this combination and they display not only intellectual gain, but are splendid physical specimens.

Japanese Allege Chinese Soldiers Desecrated Harbin Cemetery

The Japanese Consul General in Harbin lodged a vigorous protest October 31 with the Chinese authorities pointing out the alleged disrespectful act of a group of Chinese soldiers in a Japanese grave-yard. It is alleged that a band of Chinese soldiers entered the Japanese grave-yard without permission and used various religious articles to make a fire with which to warm themselves.

Who's Who in China

Tai-chi Lau, dentist; born in Canton, Kwangtung, 1893; received his early education from the preparatory department of the Lingnan University, Canton; after two years of collegiate training, he proceeded to the United States and entered the Evans' Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania for training in dentistry, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the said institution in 1919; upon his return from America, he started his practice and was for more than four years the only dentist to Dr. Sun Yat-sen; he is now practising in his father's former office in Canton; his chief hobby is pictorial photography for which he is well known.

Tai-Chi Lau (Liu Ti-chih)
劉體志

Dr. S. M. Woo, health specialist; born at Changchow, Fukien, in 1887; received his education at: St. John's University, A. B. 1910; Johns Hopkins University, M. D. 1915; Harvard-M. I. T. School for Health Officers, C.P.H. 1916; travelled extensively to make first-hand observation of American public health services 1916-17; returned to China in June 1917; associate secretary, Council on Health Education 1917-20; commissioner of public health, Canton 1921; general secretary of the National Health Association of China 1922; director of school hygiene department, Council on Health Education 1923-25; made second trip to America to study public health administration 1926-28; came back to China and served as technical expert to the department of public Health of the Ministry of Interior, associate professor at the College of Medicine of the National Central University, and director of Woosung health center; joined the Ministry of Railways as sanitary expert, in November of 1928; appointed director of railway health service in November of 1929, which position he is still holding; At present he is also serving as member of the Central Health Council of the Ministry of Public Health, member of the labor health committee organized by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Commerce, and member of the medical committee of the Examination Yuan; translator of Rosenau's "Principles of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene", and author "How to Live," "Heredity and Eugenics," "The Cause of Disease," and "First Aid in the Home," "Health Reconstruction for China;" home address: Fa 621 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

S. M. Woo (Hu Hsuan-ming)
胡宣明

Francis Cho-min Wei, college rresident and author; born on December 7, 1888, at Peihai, Kwangtung; Chinese Classical School, Chungshan, 1895-1902; English by private tutoring, 1902-3; Boone School, Wuchang, 1903-07; Boone College, Wuchang, 1907-11; B. A. magna cum laude, Boone College, Wuchang, 1911; M. A. cum laude, in political science, Boone College, Wuchang, 1915; A. M. in Philosophy, Harvard University, U. S. A., 1919; Hon. D. C. L., University of the South, U. S. A., 1927; Ph. D. University of London, England, 1929; instructor in mathematics. Boone College, Wuchang, 1911-18; professor of philosophy, Boone College, Wuchang, 1920-24; dean and phofessor of philosophy, Central China College, Wuchang, 1924-27; acting President, Hua Chung College (Central China College), Wuchang, 1929.—Books: "Political Principles of Mencius; 1916; "Moral Tradition of the Chinese," (unpublished). Address; Hua Chung College, Wnchang, Hupeh.

Francis Cho-min Wei
韋卓民

Soo Ping-wen, army officer; born in Fengtien, 1891; received his military education at the Mukden Military Academy in Mukden; brigadier-commander in the Heilunkiang Army; since the death of Gen. Liang Chung-chia who was captured by the Russians during the Sino-Russian War last year, he has been governor-general of the Hailor region and commander of the C. E. R. Defense Army; address: Headquarters of the C. E. R. Defense Army, Hailor City, Heilungkiang.

Soo Ping-wen
蘇炳文

A PLEA FOR HONEST AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 349)

etc., without which it is indeed impossible to solve the economic problem of the Chinese. We are equally delighted to learn that the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang is to meet also in November. We are hoping equally eagerly that some of the political probleems will be solved, not by means of arms but by means of heart-to-heart talks by all leaders. So, aside from the Five Postwar Tasks, I shall add that "to be strict in enforcing laws and government orders, to be clear in giving punishments and in giving rewards, to be fair in promoting and dismissing officials, to enforce a strict anti-squeeze law, to improve the present state of education, to arouse the People's Spirit, are all essential elements to bring about a Clean and Efficient Government for China.

Shanghai, October 25, 1930.

An "Overseas" Chinese Complains

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

No narrative of the Chinese Revolution, no history of the Kuo Min Tang or of the Chinese Republic, and no biography of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, of Dr. Wang Ching Wei or of Hu Han Min could have been written without mentioning the unfailing devotion of the Overseas Chinese to their Fatherland. We are thankful to Heaven that we have been able to do our part for our country, we do not blame our Government for not being in the position yet to protect us if necessary in foreign countries, we have been used for centuries to fight our own battles, but we ask, and we appeal to our Government and to our people to give us protection when we come back to China, to our own country. There is a case now going on in Amoy, the native place of so many of China's most wealthy sons and selfmade men, like the late Oei Tiong Ham, the father of Madame Wellington Koo, Tan Kah Kee, Oei Tjoe, and Ow Boon How, who just donated a few lakhs for a hospital in Nanking, etc. It is about the estate in Amoy of the late Ong Chin Hong, a wellknown sugar magnate and philantropist in Java, who did so much for his country and people that at his funerul a few years ago in Amoy every school was represented. He left estates amounting to many millions in Java, the Straits, the Federated Malay States, Johor, Hongkong, Kulangsu and Amoy, in all of which countries under foreign jurisdiction and justice his definite will was executed without delay according to law to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, except in Amoy, his native place where the case is still dragging since several years.

Why is there only trouble in Amoy, and in not one of the half dozen other places under foreign Justice? Is this not significant? Is it not time for Dr. Wang Chung Hui, or the Judicial Yuan, for Hu Han Min or President Chiang Kai Shek to take a hand in the matter? We have been encouraged to return to China with our experiences and with our capital to assist in the reconstruction of the country. But when we go back to China, instead of receiving protection, we are victimized.

AN OVERSEAS CHINESE.

Shanghai, October 31, 1930.

A British Smuggler's Nest in South China

The Canton correspondent of the *North China Daily News* gives some details of how smuggling is carried on out of the British possessions of Hongkong and Kowloon into China, a state of affairs which was investigated by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, during his recent visit South. Toishan, the district of which Kowloon is the main port, has been a smugglers' nest for years. From Kowloon through Toishan city and down to Taushan runs a railroad line over which goods can be moved once they get into Toishan, and small craft by the hundreds have carried illicit cargoes to Taushan, which is within easy sailing distance of the Colony.

While the anti-British strike and boycott was on in 1925, this correspondent says he went all over Toishan and was astounded to see British piece-goods and other British manufactures on display in stores wherever he traveled after he got beyond Kongmoon. From a hamlet of a few buildings, Taushan, the farther terminus of the district railway, has grown into a prosperous town many times as large as it was in 1925. Smuggling operations largely account for its sudden expansion and its present day prosperity.

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Men and Events

Five Japanese were arrested at Harbin October 29 on a charge of counterfeiting Japanese bank notes.

Twenty-four steamers were held up at Taku Bar November 4 as a result of low water in the Tientsin river.

A. Bland Calder, Assistant U.S. Commercial Attache, is at the Shanghai Sanitarium recovering from a tonsilar operation.

Miss Hariet McCloskie of Salt Lake City departed end of last week for the United States after a short visit to Shanghai.

The Ministry of the Navy at Nanking has decided to despatch another group of ten cadets to England to study naval science.

Hugh Powell of the American Foreign Insurance Association has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

H. E. Morriss, chairman of the board of directors of the *North China Daily News*, has arrived back in Shanghai from England.

Kuramatsu Murai, formerly Japanese Consul General at Calcutta, has been appointed Japanese Consul General at Shanghai.

An exhibition of chrysanthemums was held Oct. 31 Nov. 1 and 2 at the Agricultural College of the Central University at Nanking.

The Otis Elevator Company announces the removal of its offices from 150-51 Sassoon House to 206-7-8, second floor of the same building.

Admiral Chen Chak, commander of the Kuangtung naval squadron, arrived in Shanghai from the south by the s. s. *Empress of Canada*.

Nelson A. Johnson, American Minister to China, arrived, in Shanghai from the north during the week and will later proceed to Nanking.

Mrs. P. V. Muraour, wife of the secretary of the Shanghai American Club, is at the Country Hospital, recovering from an appendicitis operation.

George Gleason of Los Angeles, California, made an address at an informal reception held at the Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening, November 3.

Final decrees of divorce were granted in the U. S. Court for China recently in favor of Anastasia Hannigs *v.* Charles William Hannigs and Ella Feltus *v.* Cornelius Feltus.

A bronze statue for the late Gen. Wang Shih-ching former Minister of War and Premier, is planned to be erected at Peiping on the suggestion of prominent Chinese and foreigners.

Charles Core, manager of the Manila office of Dodge and Seymour,has arrived in Shanghai to assume charge of the local office during the absence of F. F. Fairman in America on home leave.

Mrs. Jane Cushman, member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., arrived in Shanghai recently. She was welcomed with a reception and tea by local members of the Y. W. C. A.

General Hsiang-chieh, Commander of the Seventh Brigade, together with his staff, were drowned recently in the Han river near Lei Kung-chu as the result of the military launch in which they were proceeding, striking a rock.

A member of the Chinese Consular staff at Johannesburg was arrested recently on a charge of not possessing a registration certificate. Chinese Consul General Ho Tsang lodged a protest and the man was subsequently released.

A *Kuo Wen* report says that shipments amounting to 250,000 tons of American cereals will soon arrive in Shanghai on the way to different destinations throughout the country. They have been imported by Chinese merchants.

Frank C. Munn, expert construction engineer of the Otis Elevator Company, recently arrived in Shanghai from the United States to join the staff of the local branch of the company as manager of the construction and service department.

Samuel Chang, assistant manager of the *Kuo Min* news agency, after having been detained by the military authorities at Lungwha, Shanghai, since May, was released end of October. Mr. Chang was educated in the United States.

Dr. J. Hong Liu, Minister of Public Health, made a trip from Nanking to Peiping beginning of the week to inspect the various Public Health Bureaus and to devise plans for the improvement of the Plague Prevention Service in the North.

Two American Marines were held up by bandits 17 miles north of Peiping while they were returning in a motor car from Tangshan. One bandit held up the Marines while five others searched them, securing $120, a gold watch and chain and a flashlight.

Four of the most modern British submarines, the *Perseus*, *Pandora*, *Poseidon* and *Proteus* have been assigned to the China station. They will leave Portsmouth on December 12 unescorted and are expected to reach Hongkong on February 21, 1931.

The Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, voting separately on Sept. 25, elected judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice to sit for the next nine years. Among the fifteen elected were Dr. Wang Chung-hui of China and Mineichiro Adachi, of Japan.

Prince Purachatra of Siam visited Mukden beginning of the week. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang placed Peiling Villa at the disposal of the Prince and his party. Wu Lai-hsi, the porcelain expert, who was at Cambridge with the Prince, accompanied him from Peiping to Mukden.

Robert E. Lewis of the International Committee, Y. M. C. A., who spent several months in various parts of China and Korea this year, departed on Nov. 5 for Manila, following which he will proceed to French Indo-China, Siam, India and Europe, returning to the United States next fall.

The *New York Sun* October 6 printed a fine appreciation with portrait of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, who after 37 years residence in the Orient is at present in the United States to secure contributions to the endowment fund which is being raised for the American School in Shanghai.

Harold Welch and Jack Williams, aviators, pleaded guilty at Los Angeles October 29 to charges that they had smuggled Chinese over the United States border from Mexico in their airplane. Chang Leung, a San Francisco Chinese, awaits trial as an accomplice in the smuggling.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, took a flying trip to Nanking October 31 together with a group of Government officials and leading Shanghai business men and financiers, on board the Ford Tri-Motor airplane. The party was accompanied by Mr. Richards of the Ford Motor Company.

Wong Ah-ping, originally condemned to death with two confederates by Judge Chen in the old Provisional Court for the murder of Miss Thompson, Victoria Nursing Home nurse,in Keswick road October 3, 1928, has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Judge Hyui of the District Court.

Traffic statistics compiled by the Shanghai Municipal Police for the month of October show that 13 people were killed by traffic accidents during the past month and 361 were injured during the same period. Altogether there were 1,014 traffic accidents reported and the damage done totalled several thousand dollars.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, served as the patron on Oct. 22 at an exhibition in London of the paintings of Teng H. Chiu, well known Chinese artist. The exhibition was given by the China Society in Great Britain and was held at the Fine Arts Society, 148 Bond Street, London.

R. W. Wedderburn, managing director of Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., large printing and publishing concern, Shanghai, disappeared from the steamer *Dairen Maru* early on the morning of Saturday, November 1. He boarded the ship at Dairen and was due to arrive here on the afternoon of the day that he was last seen.

At a Cabinet meeting held in Tokyo, October 31, it was decided that the official title of China which has hitherto been called Chih-na in the Island Empire should be called officially Chung-Hua-Min-Kuo, or the Middle Republic. The new title will be employed in all Japanese official documents as well as in all Japanese school books.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday falls on November 12 and elaborate preparations are being made by the Municipal Party Headquarters at Nanking to celebrate the event. The celebration ceremonies, according to present arrangements, will be conducted in the Public Recreation Ground. In the evening there will be a lantern procession.

Arthur de Chattelherault Hamilton and Mrs. Sophia A. Shkolnikoff were married in St. Mary's Russian

Orthodox Church, Los Angeles, California on September 30. Mrs. Hamilton has been employed for several years past by National City Bank of New York in Harbin. Mr. Hamilton spent six years in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking recently announced the following consular changes: Feng Chih-cheng, Consul at Hamburg, to be transferred as Consul at Amsterdam; Tang Tsai-chun, Consul at Padang, Sumatra, to be transferred to Hamburg; Hsiung Chung-chih, to resume his post as Consul-General in New York.

The University of California men and women in China are holding their annual reunion on November 22. They have invited the Alumni of Stanford University of Southern California, Ponoma College and Occidental College, all of which are located in California, to join them upon this occasion. The reunion will be held in the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai.

Kuo Min announces that an American agricultural expert has been engaged as advisor jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provincial Governments for the general improvement of rice and wheat production, especially in Kiangsu and Chekiang. The name of the new appointee has not yet been made public.

Dr. Wellington Koo, who was Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the old Peking Government and who represented China at various international conferences including Versailles, is at present in Shanghai accompanied by Mrs. Koo. Dr. Koo is here to attend the funeral of his mother, who died recently. He will return to his home in Mukden in the near future.

Randall Gould, general manager of the *United Press Associations of America*, stationed in Shanghai, will depart on Dec. 14 on home leave in the United States. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gould and their little daughter. H. R. Ekins, manager of the *United Press* in Manila will be transferred to Shanghai and Rueul S. Moore of the Honolulu office will be transferred to Manila.

The Memorial Pagoda, built on Min Kuo Road, West Gate, Shanghai, in commemoration of the late General Chen Chi-mei, who lost his life in the cause of the National Revolution, was unveiled November 3. Funds for the construction of this pagoda were contributed by a group of Party and Government officials, including Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, Mayor Chang Chun, and Huang Fu.

Harry Garton, Julius Bernheim, Dorothy Jannis, I Bernstein, Mrs. V. Cabanna, Miss B. Fenwick, L. Physiog, L. Galizio, F. Feichter, C. Cobb, G. Demose, and S. Lund of the Universal Pictures Corporation, passed through Shanghai last week, returning to the United States from Borneo, where they filmed the super-production "Ohrang." The party passed through Shanghai outwards to Borneo last May.

Paul W. Brown, who has been connected with the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai for the past ten years, has been transferred from Shanghai to San Diego, California. Mr. Brown will take charge in San Diego on January 1, sailing from here November 21. The San Diego Y. M. C. A. is one of the largest in the chain of Navy "Y's" maintained on the Pacific Coast, with a newly equipped building.

Many Shanghai residents accepted the invitation on the afternom of November 1 to take a free ride on the trimotored, Ford plane *Detroit* at Hungjao. The plane is the same type as is used for trans-continental transportation in the United States and this method of advertising is used by the Ford organization to popularize air transportation. There is a possibility that the Chinese Government may buy this plane.

The advent of the Mukden authorities into Tientsin has been marked by a general cleaning up of undesirable districts. The ex-German and ex-Russian concessions have been a sort of headquarters for tawdry night life and in them, as well as in the older Chinese districts, cabarets, bars and dance halls are now compelled to close at midnight. They formerly remained open until five and six o'clock in the morning.

Owen F. Roberts, chairman of the Child Welfare, Inc., New York City, in a recent letter to the *Public Ledger* says that the fiction being published in the American papers about China is deplored by all Chinese in America and by all Americans who know conditions in China. He asks for moral support for the Nanking Government, pointing out that the rebels warring against the Central Government today are feudal lords who refuse to reduce armies or to relinquish their dictatorship.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Three Essays by Stephen Zweig

Three Masters, by Stefan Zweig, translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul; The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 238 pages.

The three essays composing this book were written at different times, but their author, the German critic, feels they should appear together as his estimates of the three greatest novelists of the nineteenth century. He takes it for granted that the reader is familiar with the writings of Balzac, Dickens and Dostoeffsky, and says that his essays concerning them are "not meant as an introduction but as sublimation, a condensation, an essence". Zweig regrets that he has no German novelist to place in his high cateegory of the pre-eminent, but he deems no German has reached those heights in the last century.

The essays are written in a strong, forceful style, and have division headings so that it is easy to read the book, and to find certain topics in the table of contents. An even greater help would have been a good index for quick refer ence, but this is lacking. In the text Balzac occupies forty-five pages; Dickens forty-one; Dostoeffsky one hundred and thirty-nine.

Balzac is depicted as "the wizard of the will, absorbing all foreign matter into himself, making it his own, transforming dreams into living reality. We are told that in youth, when all he had for dinner in his garret was a loaf of bread, he was wont to draw a circle in chalk on his table to represent a plate; within the circle he would write the name of some favorite dish, and then—so great was the power of his creative imagination—he could taste the succulent victuals and thus help down the insipid morsel." "Taine was right when he said that Balzac's work constituted the greatest warehouse of human documents it has been our privilege to delve into since Shakespeare's day."

The last section of this study of Balzac is entitled "The Novel as the Encyclopedia of the Soul." In it Zweig points out the way in which the great Frenchman was able to give expression to all the urges underlying human nature. In particular, he studies the moral, political and aesthetic values and adds to them an intense appreciation of money values. "He calculates the total of the spendthrift's expenditure, reckons up the usurer's percentages, the merchant's profits, the dandy's debts, the amount of the bribe slipped into the hands of the venal politician....For life is permeated with money; it supplies oxygen to the lungs; none can do without it...,No one can afford to ignore Balzac's work. The eighty volumes which comprise his literary achievement, represent an epoch, a universe, a whole generation. Never before had so vast an enterprise been deliberately undertaken; never has the temerity of a man's unbounded will been better requited."

Dickens is shown to be a well-beloved writer, the embodiment of the English tradition of middle-class comfort and contentment, with amazing powers of visualization as a melodramatist and a moralist. His characters are said to appeal to the senses more than to the intellect or the emotions. "The scenes of childhood's days which Dickens lavishes upon us in the pages of his novels can never be forgotten. They are woven of laughter and of tears, sublimity and ridiculousness, combining to form a rainbow which gladdens the skies. The exalted merges with the sentimental, tragedy with comedy truth with fiction, till they form something new and strange. Here he rises superior to what is English and earthly; here Dickens knows no limitation to his greatness; here he is incomparable....Dickens' imagination created the idyll of England: that is his finest achievement. This peacefulness and content must not be depreciated by a comparison with mightier deeds in the world of letters: for idylls, too, are immortal, and from immemorial days have come and gone among us. Some writers are called upon to create strength; others, to create stillness and quietude. Charles Dickens came to bring a few moments' idyllic peace to the world. Today, life is full of noise; the roar of machines perpetually deafens our ears; time flies on rapid wings. But the idyll will never die, because it is of the very essence of the joy in life; it returns as the birds return in the springtime, it comforts us like the blue sky after storm; cheerfulness ever recurs after the most painful crises and convulsions of the soul. Thus, too, will Dickens come again and again into his own, no matter how long he may have suffered eclipse and been forgotten; he will always be a present refuge in time of trouble, when the human heart craves for joyfulness, and when, shattered by the strain of the passions' tragedies, it turns to the quiet things of life in order to catch strains of the poet's minstrelsy."

The reader can see in the very first sentence that Dostoeffsky holds preeminence in the opinion of Zweig. "It is a difficult task, one full of responsibility, to write worthily of Feodor Mihailovich Dostoeffsky, and to set forth adequately all he signifies for the inner life of the contemporary world. Indeed, the breadth and the power of this one individual demand from us a new standard of measurement." Dostoeffsky had the face of a peasant, but his noble brow revealed the power of his intellect. "His greatness seems to increase as we penetrate deeper into his being; and never is his face more expressive than it is in death." His youthful promise was shattered by imprisonment and penal servitude following on the publication of his first book. Then later, he returned and made even the Tsar shed tears over another work, "The House of the Dead." But this was only the beginning of troubles, debts, worries, illness, banishment from his native land. After years of privation he was again in high favor in Russia, but this time a fatal illness had made its claim upon him. He knew want, terror, sordidness; "he never quits the workhouse of life".

"Dostoeffsky's struggle against his fate knew no end; it took the form of a kind of loving antagonism. Every conflict led to a painful crisis, every contrast stretched his spirit to breaking-point. Life hurts him because it loves him; and he loves life because it takes so firm a grip of him; for this sage knows that suffering is the finest school for the emotions, and that it holds the greatest possibilities for the development of the sentiments. Fate never relinquishes its pressure upon him; always he is being constrained to renewed servitude, in order that he, this one true believer, may become the everlasting witness to its power and splendor. It wrestles with him, as the angel did with Jacob, throughout the long night of life until the rosy dawn when death claims him; and never does he find release until he has blessed it... Since he himself is volcanic, his heroes are volcanic, too, for each man testifies in the long run to the God who created him. Not one of Dostoeffsky's characters is at ease in our world; in every case their sensibilities reach back to the fundamental problems of life... Here we have the key to Dostoeffsky's suffering: he needs God, and cannot find him. Sometimes he fancies he can hear the divine voice, and ecstasy seizes him; but his need for negation pulls him once more to earth. No man has expressed the need for God more poignantly. 'God is necessary to me,' he once said, because he is the only being one can always love.' Another time: 'No quest causes a man so much heartsearching as the endless quest for something he can worship.' For sixty years he bowed beneath this 'pain of God', loving God all the while as he loved torment, loving God above all else because God is eternal pain, and love of pain is the fundamental thought of Dostoeffsky's existence. For sixty years he fought his way towards God, and, 'like dried grass parched for want of water', he languished with the desire to believe. The man whose very nature is cloven in twain aspires to unity; the unrestful soul, pursued by the hound of heaven, longs for rest; he who has been swept away by the torrent of the passions pines for quiet in the tranquil bosom of the sea. He seeks God as the giver of peace, and finds him as a raging fire."

G. B. S.

Admiral Byrd at the South Pole

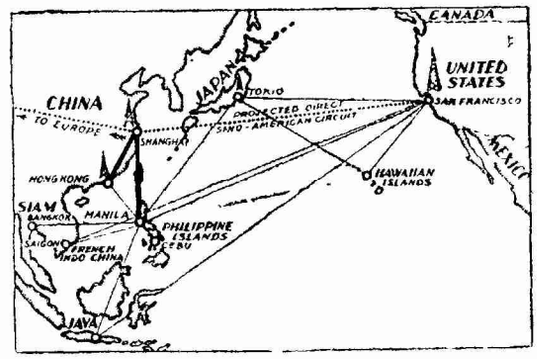
Rear-Admiral Byrd and the Polar Expeditions by Coram Foster, published by A. L. Byrt Company, New York; 287 pages.

Well illustrated and thrillingly written, this amazing story of Rear Admiral Byrd's expeditions to the Polar regions should be read by every college student in China; for the book is not only full of interesting information but also inspiring.

Pronounced physically unfit for the U. S. Navy at the age of twenty-eight, this modern Marco Polo actually gained, within a decade and a half, world wide recognition for his daring exploration, scientific achievements and magnetic personality.

Although the general public were extremely anxious to see whether or not Byrd would be able to reach the bottom of the world by air, yet this question was of comparatively little significance to the scientists and geographers. What made Byrd's flight to the South Pole a matter of historical

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



. . . Projected radio circuits by the National Gov.
—— R. C. A. communications now established.
—— Chinese owned radio circuits now operating.

CHEAP COMMUNICATION IS THE BASIS OF ALL TRADE.

RADIO HAS BROUGHT TO CHINA SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND, AS IT HAS DONE IN MANY OTHER INSTANCES, IT IS RAPIDLY AFFORDING MORE DIRECT AND FASTER COMMUNICATIONS.

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importance and permanent value was his great additions to the world map and contributions to the technique of exploration.

A photographic survey of the whole route between Little America and the South Pole—a distance of 800 miles and about 100 miles in width—was made by Byrd's associate, Captain McKinley, with the use of the wonderful aerial mapping camera. Byrd also succeeded in demonstrating the usefulness of the heavier-than-air craft in such an inclement environment as exists around the bottom of the earth. The value of the radio has also been greatly substantiated. Throughout the whole expedition, Byrd was readily in touch with his men in Little America and other parts of the world. Valuable data can now be furnished by his experts with regard to wire-lessing over long distances.

Besides a vivid account of Byrd's flight over the South Pole, there is an interesting record of his boyhood and early life. Some of the amusing features mentioned in the book are as follows: spending a night of six months in Little America, working in a temperature at 72 degrees below zero; photographing 1,600 miles of unknown territory without interruption, having whales and seals as your neighbors, hearing one's own breath freeze, crossing the only pass that leads to the Antarctic continent at 10,500 ft. above sea level, and exploring and surveying 160,000 square miles of hitherto undiscovered land.

But the most admirable aspect about the whole expedition is the warm fellowship which Rear-Admiral Byrd entertains towards his men; and this is so even in the height of his success. How highly Byrd himself values this close comradeship is well illustrated by the conclusion of an address he made at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D. C. He says: "I have, for myself, this closing thought—a thought that has been with me since the *City of New York* put out from the Bay of Whales, in February, and headed for home. It is this: That the expedition accomplished its objectives and carried the American flag 1,000 miles farther south than it had been before is a cause of pride to me. Such a thing satisfies the mind. But of deeper meaning is the fact that every man who started out with me has returned—that we left not a single man on the ice—that every one is here tonight. Such a thing satisfies the heart." C. H. L.

Twice Born in Russia

Twice Born in Russia, by Natalia Petrova; William Morrow and Company, New York, 1930. 194 pages.

There are stories that gain tremendously by the restraint shown in the handling of the material. This is one of them. It covers the years of revolution and unrest in Russia. It is a plain, matter of fact tale of a woman's life in peaceful and disturbed times, through the quiet of country surroundings and through the utter destitution of city conflicts. The girl grows into a woman, marries and passes through some of the deepest experiences of life, but there is not the residue of bitterness one might expect. Life has been a teacher; trouble has opened the heart to sympathy.

The key-note of this narrative is found in these sentences on one of the last pages. "My idea of the future was very vague. But ignorance in life is sometimes better than a clear vision of reality. I continued to hope."

After reading such a book we can more clearly understand how many Russian women carried on through the fearful deprivations, sufferings and anxieties of the Revolution years. Surely their bravery has inspiration; it has released not only their own energy, but will inspire others who hear stories like this of the anonymous Natalia Petrova. G. B. S.

H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

North Manchuria Yields 300,000-000 Poods of Beans

BY E. V. BARUNG

According to rough estimates of Harbin exporting firms the crop of beans of the current year totals 300 million poods, which is 12% more than the crop of last year. It is supposed that about 100,000,000 poods will be consumed locally, viz: 35,000,000 poods to be handled by oil mills of Harbin, 25,000,000 poods to be laid aside for seeds, 20,000,-000 poods as fodder for domestic animals and fowls, 10,-000,000 to be used for food by the population of the country and 10,000,000 wasted through decay due to the improper method of preserving, destruction by rodents, etc. The remainder amounting to 200,000,000 poods is designed for export to markets abroad. A pood equals 36 English pounds.

Export Business at a Deadlock

Although the prices for beans in connection with the good harvest have declined considerably the exporters are too wary to buy large lots of beans, there being a very small demand and unusually low prices for Manchurian beans in markets abroad. For the period of time between the 1st and the 20th of October 15,000 tons of beans were bought by local oil pressing plants and 10,000 tons by European exporters. Japanese exporters bought 10,000 tons of bean-cake. The latest price for beans is recorded at $1.30, local currency, per pood, which is almost half of the price for the corresponding period of last year. The price for bean-cake fell to 85 cents (Harbin currency) per pood.

The prevailing situation on the North Manchurian bean market affects adversely the prosperity of numerous bean-dealers, the C.E.R., and the peasantry of the country. The peasants usually sell their beans to numerous petty dealers at a price that equals approximately one-third of the price for beans on the Harbin market, which is according to the now existing price about 40 cents, local currency, per pood. Considering the low purchasing value of the Harbin currency—$1—Yen 0.45 as per today's rate of exchange—this is a low price, indeed. If the situation does not improve during the winter the bean-producers in North Manchuria may be expected to diminish by the next sowing season the area under bean cultivation.

Goods from U.S.S.R. Crowding into North Manchuria

The Soviet Trading Organizations in North Manchuria have developed their business to a scale they never hitherto operated on. Manufactured goods, such as: electric appliances, crockery ware, wine, tobacco, canned products, cotton fabrics, varieties of naphtha products and timber and coal are being imported into the country in unprecedentedly large quantities.

Three hundred car-loads of coal are expected to come shortly from the Maritime province of the U. S. S. R. The first train of coal consisting of fifty cars arrived here yesterday and the remainder is to arrive within next week. This first lot of coal came from Sutchan and Siboonsky collieries. The price for the Sutchan coal, which is not inferior to the coal obtained at Fushun, has been announced at Yen 0.24½ per pood, and yen 0.21½ for the coal brought from the Siboonsky colliery. The placing of the coal on the local market has caused a sharp drop in of prices for the coal of Manchurian collieries.

The Dal-Les, Soviet timber trading organisation, has put all varieties of wooden building materials on the Harbin timber market. It has also been reported that the Dal-Les is planning to import fire-wood and sell it here at a price 30% or even 40% lower than the price existing now. If this will be realized, the local traders in fire-wood are likely to sustain a considerable loss, as they have laid in ample stocks of wood to be disposed of during the coming cold season.

Wheat Market

The export of wheat, millet and other cereals is also in for a crisis. According to approximate estimates made by the local Chinese commercial organisations and exporting firms, the fields of North Manchuria have yielded 70,000,000 poods of wheat this year, which is about as much as the amount of the last year's crop. Last year a large portion of wheat was absorbed by the Japanese and South Manchurian markets; but at the present time the market of Japan is reported to be glutted by the Canadian wheat. As yet there is no demand for wheat here except on the part of local flour mills. Due to the fact that the Chinese population of this country begins to prefer wheat to millet and kaoliang for food, the quantity of wheat to be consumed locally shows a slow but steady increase. About 20,000,000 poods of wheat of the total amout of this year's crop is supposed to be absorbed by home markets, 10,000,-000 poods to be put aside for seeds, 5,000,000 to be wasted through the poor methods of keeping in store, destruction by rodents, etc. and the remaining 35,000,000 to be exported.

Due to the good harvest and the stagnation of export the price for wheat has been on a decline. During the past two weeks the price fell from $2.40 to $2.10 local currency, per pood, which is, as per to-day's rate of exchange, yen 0.95; while in October of last autumn the price was yen 1.30 per pood.

About 6,000,000 poods of millet were exported from North Manchuria every year, but in the current exporting season, although the price for it is $0.50 per pood against $1.12, local currency, per pood last year), the export is supposed not to exceed 100,000 poods.

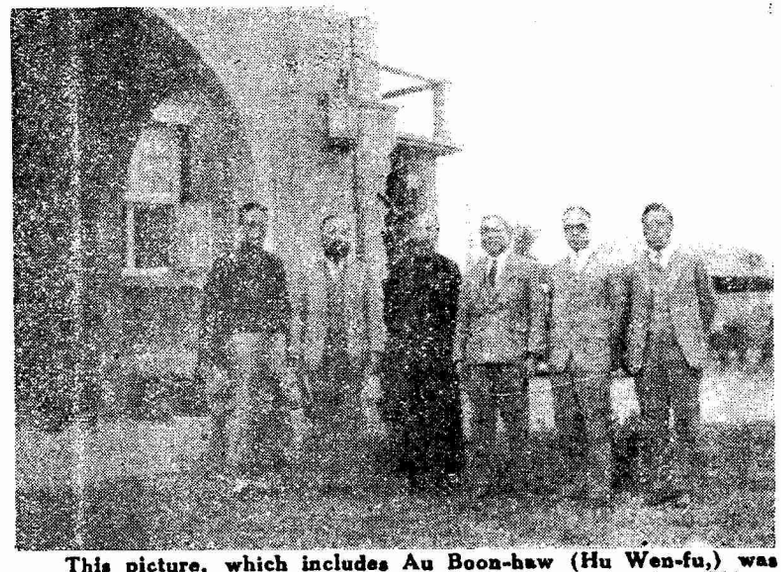
Harbin, Oct. 30, 1930.

Singapore Philanthropist Donates $350,000 for Nanking Hospital

Aw Boon Haw, (or Hu Wen-fu as his name is pronounced here) a prominent Chinese philanthropist and multimillionaire of Singapore, arrived in Shanghai recently by way of Dairen, after having made an extensive tour throughout Indo-China, Formosa, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and North China. Mr. Aw some time ago contributed $350,000 for the construction of a modern hospital in Nanking under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and his visit to China was made to arrange the details. The money has been deposited in the Ho Hong Bank in the name of the Committee for the Construction of the Hospital under the chairmanship of Dr. Liu, Minister of Health. President Chiang Kai-shek dispatched six guards to escort Mr. Aw to Nanking. The Nanking-Shanghai Railway Administration provided a special car for Mr. Aw's party, who were greeted by representatives of the Government at the station. In the evening of October 22, Mr. Aw and his friends paid official calls to Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and Dr. J. H. Liu, Minister of Health. On the morning of October 23 Mr. Aw and his party participated in the triumphant celebration in honor of President Chiang Kai-shek and the National Army.

Upon returning to Shanghai on October 23, Mr. Aw was entertained by Dr. H. H. Kung, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Bank of China, to tiffin at the premises of the Bank. In the evening Mr. Aw and his party were entertained by Dr. Whang Han-liang, manager of the Ho Hong Bank.

Mr. Aw sailed for Hongkong on the French steamer Porthos, on the morning of October 25. He expects to spend several days in South China before proceeding to Singapore.



This picture, which includes Au Boon-haw (Hu Wen-fu,) was taken recently in Nanking by the *Kuo Wen* news service. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is shown wearing Chinese dress. To the right of Gen. Chiang is Au Boon-haw, wealthy Chinese merchant of Singapore. To Gen. Chiang's left is S. H. Lee, manager in Shanghai of the "Tiger Medical Hall" owned by Mr. Au. On the extreme right is Dr. J. Heng Liu, Minister of Health of the National Government.

Japanese Troops Capture Insurgent Stronghold in Formosa

The chief causes of the recent outbreak of the Formosan aborigines against the Japanese were resentment at the forced lowering of wages due to hard times, dread at the national census taking and dormant hatred of Japanese, according to Prof. Yoshimatsu, of the Tokyo Imperial University, who returned to Japan recently after a tour of the island colony. He added that these and other added causes had driven the savage-tribesmen to make a wholesale attack on the Japanese residents and had made them determine to fight to the last man against the Japanese authorities, Professor Yoshimatsa also commented that the ignorance of the Japanese policemen, on duty in the aboriginal districts, as to the real situation in the area' due to their having been quite recently appointed to the posts, was one of the reasons why so many policemen and peaceful Japanese residents had met an untimely death.

In the meantime the Japanese military authorities are active and *Reuter* dispatches from Tokyo, November 3, stated that between 70 and 80 tribesmen are believed to have been killed or wounded since the commencement of operations against the insurgent tribesmen in Musha. The exact number of casualties is unknown, as the tribesmen generally carry away their dead. The casualties suffered by the Japanese punitive forces were three killed and seven wounded, including a subaltern, who was killed during severe fighting in the vicinity of Mahebo, the tribesmen's last stronghold, which was captured after a sharp struggle.

There are still about 600 tribesmen in revolt in the Musha district. A battalion of infantry and further detachments of artillery belonging to the island garrison have been dispatched to the scene of operations as reinforcements. One of the interesting incidentals of these military operations in a tropical country is that owing to an unusual cold wave, a number of cases of frost-bite have occurred among the Japanese troops.

Finances of Australia Are in a Bad Condition

The serious state of Australia's finances may be judged from the fact that Prime Minister J. H. Scullin, at present in England, has found it necessary to repeatedly reiterate of late that Australia had no intention of repudiating her debts. Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, is at present in Australia trying to patch up the Commonwealth's tattered finances and he has had to defend himself from attacks made on him during the course of the New South Wales elections. He emphasized that he came to Australia at the invitation of the Federal Government and gave his advice at the request of the members of the Loan Council and of the Premiers' Conference at Melbourne, whose part it was to decide whether or not to accept that advice. The agreement reached, he said, was not an agreement with him, but between the seven Premiers on what they considered to be the best policy to follow in the interest of Australia.

Rendition of Belgian Concession at Tientsin

A *Kuo Min News Agency* telegram from Tientsin says that with the recent ratification by the Belgian Parliament of the Sino-Belgian Agrement for the rendition of the Belgian Concession in Tientsin, actual transfer of control over the concession is due to take place in the near future. The sum of Tls. 93,000 with which, according to the agreement, China is to reimburse Belgium as compensation for the Belgian properties in the concession is understood to have already been secured by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Tientsin Municipality.

Echoes of Smuggling Chinese to U. S. A. Heard in District Court

Wong Fu-tsai and Zee Lee-van were charged at the District Court recently with attempting to extort $4,000 from a ship's steward, Lee Tsai-chen, alleging that he was concerned in a big plot to smuggle Chinese into America. When they were questioned by the Court, the two accused admitted that they were members of a gang engaged in smuggling Chinese to America but they alleged that complainant likewise was a member of the gang and that he had taken active part in smuggling 18 Chinese across the Pacific recently.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

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No. 2

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Commercial Conference Meets at Nanking

The National Industrial and Commercial Conference, convened under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor for the consideration and adoption of schemes for the development of domestic industry and commerce, the promotion of foreign trade and, in general, advancing the economic development of China, was formally opened at Nanking November 1. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, presided and over 170 delegates were present.

Dr. Kung, in his opening speech said that the conference has been called not only to invoke the aid of practical business men and experts in the determination of policies and programs for industrial and commercial development but also to pave the way for full cooperation between the Government and merchants. He defined the financial causes of the present decline in China's commerce and industry as being: Deficiency of capital, exorbitant rates of interest, lack of adequate safeguards for investors; and the chaotic condition of the domestic currency with the consequent fluctuations in rates of exchange. He urged that measures should therefore be devised for the adoption of a new currency standard, the provision of adequate safeguards for foreign and Chinese investors and the restriction of reckless and unscrupulous speculation. He also urged the development of basic industries, improvement of industrial and commercial organizations, the introduction of scientific management, the development of special products, and the development of trade abroad.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, delivered short addresses on behalf of the Central Executive Committee and the State Council respectively. Both speakers emphasized that development of industry and commerce constituted one of the major aims of the Party and the Government and expressed the hope that concrete and practical schemes might be adopted at the Conference.

Zau Li-tse read a message from President Chiang Kai-shek, who, being on vacation in Fenghua was unable to attend. President Chiang pointed out that with the conclusion of the military operations and the return of peace and tranquility, the time has now arrived for the Government and the merchants to make joint efforts for the promotion of industry and commerce. He emphasized that while the Government should naturally use every means in its power to promote and develop native industry and commerce, much would still depend upon the exertions of the industrial and business leaders themselves.

Foreign Capital and Foreign Exports Needed

He also laid stress on the necessity of utilizing foreign capital and of employing foreign experts in the development of native manufactures. "Since it is realized that here in China applied science is still in the infant stage and that we are confronted with the problem of a shortage of capital, then in order to facilitate industrial development and increase the production of the country, we should not hesitate to invite, on equitable and reciprocal terms, foreign investment for productive purposes and secure the services of foreign experts and specialists in technical fields. These principles have all been laid down in the teachings bequeathed by our late Party Leader (Dr. Sun(to serve for our guidance," said President Chiang.

The following six Proposals Examination Committees were designated by Chairman Kung:—

1st Committee: For the examination of proposals concerning the adoption of new commercial and industrial policies and industrial and commercial legislation.

2nd Committee: For the examination of proposals concerning the promotion of international trade and improvement of transportation facilities.

3rd Committee: For the examination of proposals relative to the promotion of the welfare of laborers, the settlement of disputes betwen Capital and Labor and the introduction of methods of scientific management.

4th Committee: For the examination of proposals concerning industrial and commercial finances and taxation.

5th Committee: For the examination of proposals concerning the development of industries and the protection, promotion and improvement of native products.

6th Commiteee: For the examination of proposals concerning the relief of unemployment and other miscellaneous industrial and commercial problems.

Shall Foreign Industrial Enterprises Be Discouraged?

At the second meeting November 3 an animated discussion of a proposal providing for the prohibition of foreign industrial and commercial enterprises in China

took place The view was expressed by some members that while the unfettered operation of foreign enterprises in China would undoubtedly prove detrimental to the home industries, the proper remedy was to be found rather in restriction and regulation by appropriate legislation than in drastic suppression. It was also pointed out that until the various unilateral treaties, by which China was still bound, have been abrogated, no restrictive measures could be effectively enforced. It was, on the other hand, contended that the operation of foreign factories was beneficial to China in that efficient native workers might thereby be trained up; and therefore this was no time to talk about the suppression of foreign enterprises.

Minister Kung informed the audience that foreign companies, in order to acquire the status of a juristic person, were required to be registered with the Ministry. Some measure of regulation had in that way been made possible. The proposal was finally referred to the Proposals Examination Committee for further examination and report.

Situation Still Critical in the Chientao District

According to a telegram from Nanking which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Nov. 5 the Sino-Japanese-Korean crisis in the Chientao district of southern Manchuria continues in a critical state. The Japanese have continued to send police reinforcements into the district and according to the report have established seven new police-posts in the disturbed area. It was also claimed that the Japanese had reinforced their consular police stationed in Kirin city, capital of Kirin province. The Citizens Foreign Relations Committee has petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, urging that a further protest be lodged with the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Shigemitsu, against the dispatch of Japanese police into the Lungchingtsun area, which borders on northern Korea.

"China Press" Sold to Chinese Interests

A *Rengo* dispateh sent out from Shanghai states that the *China Press*, formerly owned by American interests but in recent years controlled by the Ezra Estate, has been sold. Prominent Chinese connected with the purchase of the newspaper are Dr. Li Shih-cheng, prominent educator, and Dr. Soumay Tcheng, well-known woman lawyer and legal advisor to the Mukden Government.

Chinese Government to Take Over China Merchants S. N. Co.

A mandate issued by the State Council October 29 orders that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. be taken over and be converted into a Government enterprise. A Company Reorganization Committee has been appointed and is instructed to formulate immediately and carefully, for submission to the Council for approval and enforcement, measures for readjustment of share rights of the Company and for liquidation of its debts and obligations.

Phi Beta Kappa Key Is Returned By Bandit Chief

Information was recently received from North China that a missionary who was held up by bandits and was relieved of the key of his automobile, complained to the chief of the bandits, and in return received a considerable assortment of keys. Among these was the Gold Fraternity Key belonging to C. T. Chu, graduate of Harvard University in the Class of 1917. It was taken from Mr. Chu in August of last year while he was traveling from Tehchow to Lintsing.

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The China Critic

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NOTICE

We beg to call the attention of our readers to two recent changes in the contents of *The Critic*. First, beginning with Vol. III, No. 43, we have added a new column under the title "From Foreign Press," in which are given foreign opinions on Chinese affairs gleaned from western periodical of note, Second, beginning with Vol. III, No. 44, we have enlarged the "Press Comments" column by incorporating materials gathered from some of the more important Chinese periodicals, and have entitled the column, a new "From Chinese Press."

EDITORS

THE CHINA CRITIC
50 Peking Road, Shanghai.
(Telephone 10976)

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 30, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	126	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	96	6.30
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	63¾	9.68
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	80	9.05
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	90	8.58
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	75½	8.21
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	96½	7.33
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104¼	6.16
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	65	9.82
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94¾	5.89
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	57	10.88
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	95¾	6.42
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	37½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	88 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77¼	7.72
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	20	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	36⅜	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	47	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	36⅛	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	67	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	27¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	33	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	148¼	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	25½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	17	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	62	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	84	7.43
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	85¼	7.18
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	101¾	5.35
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	82¾	7.80
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	78⅝	8.76
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	74¼	7.79
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	90½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	92	6.75

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	68	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	65¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	64	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47¼	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	55½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	75½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	29	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

54-454

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kou Min (Nanking official) and from translation of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, Oct. 29.—Head office of Tientsin-Pukow railway to be brought to Pukow, southern terminus opposite Nanking, administration offices at Tientsin to be abandoned.—District Court at Shanghai (former Provisional Court) to have a new "model" prison.—Government forces gain further victories in Shensi.—Bandit suppression activities in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, sanctioned by Commander-in-chief's headquarters.

Thursday, Oct. 30.—Program drawn up for rendition of Shanghai French Mixed Court to Chinese authorities.—Modern railway station completed at Shengyang for Liaoning railway.—Thirty new freight cars arrive at Tsingtao from Belgium for Kaiochow railway.—Chinese protest against discriminatory treatment of their nationals in South Africa.—Executive Yuan approves Yangtsze river dredging plans.

Friday, Oct. 31.—T. V. Soong denies reports of China seeking loans abroad.—Tientsin-Pukow railway reopens through express traffic.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs discounts reports of foreign joint action against banditry in China.—Fukien authorities state every effort being made to apprehend murderers of two British women missionaries.

Saturday, Nov. 1.—Million dollars raised for bandit suppression in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi.—Proclamation at Sian assures public of protection by Government forces.—Huang Shao-hsiung, Kiangsi rebel leader, asks for peace.

Sunday and Monday, Nov. 2 and 3.—Shantung coal merchant's guild petitions for continuance of fifty per-cent reduction in freight rates on Kiaochow railway.—Four government bombing planes raid Yen Hsi-shan's headquarters at Taiyuan.—Kuominchun troops north of Yellow River are reorganized by Sun Lien-chung.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.—Extremely cold weather predicted for coming winter in China.—Lunghai railway resumes normal traffic.—Chang Chih-kiang appointed pacification commissioner for Kiangsi.—14th route army to be stationed at Sianfu for garrison duty.—Lu Tih-ping's troops engage in enveloping operations against communists in southwestern Kiangsi.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.—Former Hopei provincial government building at Peiping being made ready for headquarters of Chang Hsueh-liang who is due to arrive in former capital next week.—Part of Kansu military units declare allegiance to Central government.—7,000 ounces of confiscated opium publicly burned at Mukden.—Third meeting of National Industrial Conference takes place at Nanking.

Cantonese Sea Product Dealers Go on Strike

As a protest against the recently established branch office of the Canton Farm Products Testing Bureau in Hongkong at which all farm and sea products to be exported to Kwangtung Province are subjected to strict examination, the sea product dealers at Hongkong have unitedly suspended the export of all sorts of sea products to Canton since November 1, at the same time lodging a request with the Canton Government to withdraw the said branch office.

American Steamship Lines Make Agreement on Movements of Oriental Silk

The U. S. Shipping Board has approved an agreement of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company with the American Mail Line and the Pacific Steamship Company for the through movement of silk from Oriental ports to the Atlantic coast by transhipment for San Francisco and Seattle. Rates will be based upon direct line rates, and they will be apportioned with 50 per cent. going to the American Mail Line and the remainder to the other companies concerned.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands;

OLYMPIA, July 28.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured ..... Sup.ft. 293,039

BOWES CASTLE, August 9.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf ..... Pls. 2,242

EMPRESS OF ASIA, August 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat ..... Pls. 368

PATRICK HENRY, August 19.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Carbon Black..... Pls. 352
Cotton, Raw.....Bls. 2 ,, 4

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Aug. 28.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

For—
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Chefoo...Bls. 10 Pls. 104.90

Read—
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Chefoo...Bls. 100 ,, 104.90

PRESIDENT ADAMS, Sept. 1.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. or American.

Cotton Sheetings:
White, Plain, over 41 in wide..... Yds. 180
Cotton Knitted Shirts, Raised ..... Pls 25
Canned Fruits..... ,, 77
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength ,, 1,600
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 7
Newspapers, Old ..... ,, 1,499
Paper, Coated ..... ,, 19
Oranges, Fresh..... ,, 336
Barley, Pearl ..... ,, 39
Sodium, Unclassed..... ,, 27
Sulphur Black .... ,, 303
Ultramarine Blue..... ,, 4
Coffee ..... Lb. 360
Cigars ..... Pcs. 3,000
Lemons, Fresh ..... ,, 1,650
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 124 G. Units 15,147
Treasure:
Silver Bars..... ,, 10,755
Motor-cars, Parts of..... ,, 11,533
Machinery ..... ,, 39,200

OIL PIONEER, September 8.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. or America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 7,433

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Sept. 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. America.

Copper, Ingots..... Pls. 420
Butter, Fresh ..... ,, 210
Flour, Wheat ..... ,, 1,918
Hams ..... ,, 4
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 319
Milk, Evaporated..... ,, 40
Vanishes..... ,, 4
Rubber Tires:
For Motor-cars..... Pcs. 61
For Motor-cars..... ,, 1,413
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured ..... Sup.ft. 23,905
Enamelledware .....G. Units 4,022

GOLDEN TIDE, September 10.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U.S. of America.

Gasolene, Mineral, in Case Galls 50,000
,, ,, ,, bulk ,, 26,500
Oil, Kerosene, in Case... ,, 675,650
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 1,329
Raisins, Unclassed..... ,, 314
Varnishes..... ,, 62

MICH GAN, September 11.
(Agents: States S S Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Kraft..... Pls. 840
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft. 1,233,594
Merchantable ..... ,, 167,483
Logs..... ,, 962,357

TAIYANG, September 11.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets..... Pls. 8
Aluminium-foil..... ,, 37
Corn Starch..... ,, 578
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength ,, 1,068
Newspapers, Old..... ,, 1,500
Soda, Caustic..... ,, 2,184
Soda, Bicarbonate of..... ,, 160
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 1,728
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk... Galls 21,945
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 1,082
Turpentine, Vegetable... ,, 92
Varnishes ..... ,, 305
From Manila
Alcohol ..... Galls 26,800
Buntal Fibre ..... Pls. 8

PRESIDENT MADISON, Sept 11.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai...Bls. 65 Pls. 163.64
Yellow, T'tao..Bls. 25 ,, 24 42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
Shanghai .....Bls. 75 Pls 76.06
Silk Piece Goods..... ,, 2.93
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 301
Tea, Black:
Other kinds, Hankow, Kiukang, etc. ..... ,, 46
Congou Hankow ..... ,, 767
Antimony, Regulus ..... ,, 420
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 313
,, ,, Liquid ..... ,, 33
Brassware ..... ,, 116
Feathers, Duck..... ,, 30
Hair, Human ..... ,, 106
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 8,792
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 18
Skins, Lamb Untanned .. Pcs. 3,000
,, Sheep, ,, ,, 3,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ,, 30,000
Skin, Mats, Kid, Tanned ,, 4,200

SIBERIA MARU, September 12.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. Of America.

Cotton Yarn, Waste..... Pls. 101
To Canada
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai...Bls. 10 Pls 9.69
Skins, Weasel.... ..... Pcs. 4,609

BESSEMER CITY, September 12.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Angles ..... Pls. 918
Bars ..... ,, 48
Beams..... ,, 3,230
Channels ..... ,, 291
Plates, 1/4 in thick. .... ,, 1,010
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 829
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Sheets, Plain..... ..... ,, 1,972
Tobacco, Leaf .... ,, 3,703

CITY OF MANDALAY, Sept. 13.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd)
Form U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Beams ..... Pls. 232
Channels .... ,, 85
Sheets ..... ,, 336
Asphalt ..... ,, 319
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 418
Oil, Essential..... ..... ,, 239
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 3,348
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls 43,294

MARGARET DOLLAR, Sept 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat .... Pls. 469
Timber, Softwood:
Piling ..... Sup.ft. 332,931
Logs ..... ,, 306,013
Ordinary, Sawn ..... ,, 2,527,314
Clear ..... ,, 71,913
Merchantable..... ,, 269,925

WISCONSIN, September 13.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed..... Pls. 900
Paper, Wrapping ..... ,, 117
,, White, Bond..... ,, 86
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 809
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft. 222,919
Ordinary, Manufactured..... ,, 879,694
Merchantable ..... ,, 439,161

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Sep. 15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Soda Ash..... Pls. 840

TAIYO MARU, September 15,
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Awabi, Dried..... Pls. 8
Newspapers, Old..... ,, 525
Cigarettes ..... Mille 180
Motor-truck Chassis..... Pcs. 4
Hats, Felt ..... Doz. 16

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Sep. 15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Awabi ..... Pls 230
Canned Fruits..... ,, 17
Ink, Printing..... ,, 32
Leather, Patent..... ,, 16
Macaroni, in bulk..... ,, 94
Newspapers, Old..... ,, 3,674
Paper, Printing..... ,, 61
Paper, Writing..... ,, 53
Paper, Unclassed ..... ,, 20
Oranges, Fresh..... ,, 396
Coffee ..... Catties 225
Cigarettes ..... Mille 150
Dyes, Aniline..Pkgs 325 G. Units 23,325
Infants' Foods ..... ,, 5,808
Machinery, Parts of..... ,, 46,391
Automobiles, Parts of ... ,, 9,446
Rubber Tires:
For Automobiles ..... Pcs. 1,943
Motor-truck Chassis... ,, 2

GRAYS HARBOR, September 16.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured..... Sup. ft. 735,640

WALES MARU, September 17.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Borax ... . Pls. 909
Prunes, Dried ..... ,, 31
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 2,498
Hardwood:
Logs..... ..... Sup.f. 43,003
Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn..... ,, 200,092
Logs..... ,, 49,658
From Japan
Silk Cocoons..... Pls. 48.50
White Zinc ..... ,, 50
Acid, Hydrochloric ..... ,, 312
,, Nitric..... ,, 326
Calcium, Carbide of..... ,, 113
Carbon Black ..... ,, 18
Glue..... ,, 63
Manganese Ore..... ,, 84
Oil, Hardened ..... ,, 168
Paper, Wrapping..... ,, 34
Sulphur, Crude..... ,, 209
,, Powder..... ,, 33
Timber, Hardwood:
Rough Hewn .....Sup.ft. 14,653
Oil, Turpentine ..... Galls 100

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Logs .....Sup.ft. 595,925
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft. 652,447
Planks..... ,, 19,665
Laths.....Pcs. 2,000,000

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co)
From U. S. of America

Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 919
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls 89,050
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn .....Sup.ft. 71,459
Merchantable ..... ,, 138,398

WALES MARU, September 22.
(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Hair, Human ..... Pls. 181

ROYAL PRINCE, September 19.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets..... Pls. 105
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Channels ..... ,, 504
Pipe Fittings..... ,, 674
Wire..... ,, 2
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Bolts..... ,, 22
Pipe Fittings..... ,, 136
Wire ..... ,, 19
Tinned Plates, Waste.. ,, 1,620
Cement..... ,, 465
Cocoa Beans..... ,, 100
Ink ..... ,, 38
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 50 per cent. strength ,, 665
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 6,119
Baking Powder..... Doz. 482
Files..... ,, 80
Motor-cars ..... Pcs. 1
Rubber Tires:
For Motor-cars..... ,, 56
Rubber Inner Tubes:
For Motor-cats..... ,, 48

ASAMA MARU, September 20.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of Amertca.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
Yellow, S'hai...Bls. 10 Pls. 9.99
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Antung...Bls. 40 ,, 41.65

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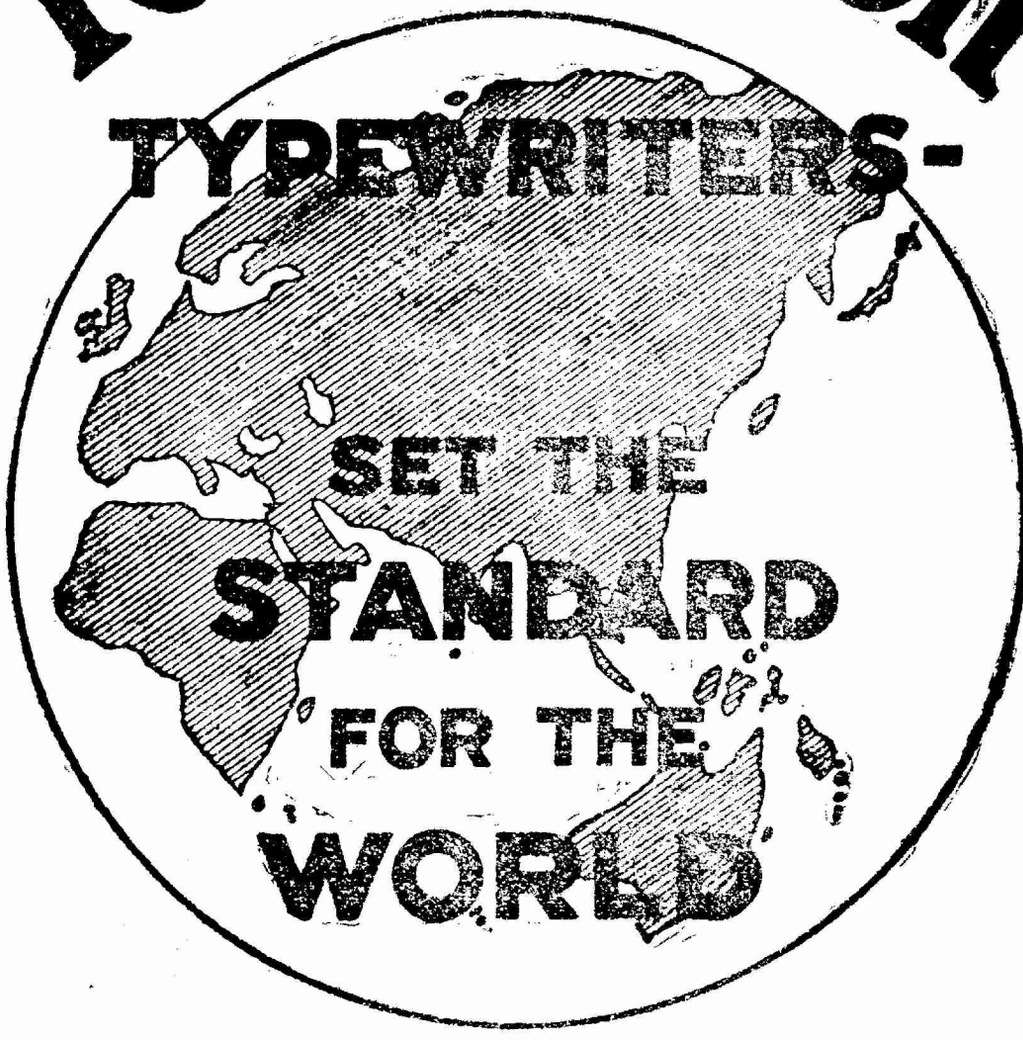

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